

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE BRITISH BANK CONSPIRATORS.

THE extraordinary disclosures made before the Court of Bankruptcy by the Directors and some of the servants of the Royal British Bank have already given an immortality of infamy to that gigantic conspiracy to defraud. The judgment of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, in which he hands over the case to be dealt with by the Criminal Tribunals of the country, is a model of forensic reasoning. Clear, emphatic, and exhaustive, it reflects the highest honour on the honesty and ability of the learned functionary who delivered it; and, when contrasted with the weak and uncertain utterance of the Attorney-General, inspires regret that the Court of Bankruptcy has not the power to deal with the persons implicated, and to commit them for trial to the Central Criminal Court, without reference to Sir Richard Bethell. It is of course possible that the last-named functionary, in seeing difficulties where other people see none, and in feeling doubts where plainer and less learned persons have the strongest convictions, is but making evident to meaner capacities that he possesses more wisdom than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. But if, after due reflection, he decline to prosecute the promoters, directors, and managers of the fraudulent confederacy to which his attention has been so forcibly drawn, it is equally possible—at all events, let us hope so—that the anger and disappointment of the public at the escape of such offenders will lead to an immediate amendment of the law, or to the appointing of a public prosecutor, more fit to deal with similar cases than a mere Attorney-General. Such a functionary is much needed, and would not, we should think, after the failure of Sir Richard Bethell, be chosen from amongst the members of the Chancery Bar, however eminent or however able they may be. Robbery, like murder, is a very

simple business, which any juryman can thoroughly understand, and need not be encumbered with the niceties and hair-splittings of the Equity Courts. Trusting, however, that Sir Richard Bethell may speedily put an end to his doubts, and see reason to walk in the path indicated to him by the solemn judgment of the Bankruptcy Court, no less than by the public opinion which approves and ratifies it, we proceed to consider the admirable bill of indictment which has been sketched against the active and passive agents of the fraud by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.

On a review of the whole evidence brought forward by Mr. Linklater, who has established for himself a very enviable reputation by his conduct of the inquiry, the Commissioner shows in no less than six different forms in what way the directors and others have rendered themselves liable to the penalties attendant on a glaring infraction of the criminal law. Freed from the legal arguments by which they were severally introduced, and of the authorities by which they were supported, the six counts of the indictments are—

*First.*—Commencing business before all the shares were subscribed for, and at least half the amount paid up, and repaying part of the sum paid up without leave of the Board of Trade—contrary to the form of the statute, and the terms of the charter.

*Second.*—Making, declaring, and publishing false statements and balance-sheets of the assets and liabilities of the bank, and of the amounts and nature of the capital and property and value thereof, and of the profits and losses of the company—thereby concealing the actual state and position of the affairs of the corporation, and giving a semblance of solvency where the reality had ceased to exist; and sending false reports and balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts to the proprietors, in violation of the articles.

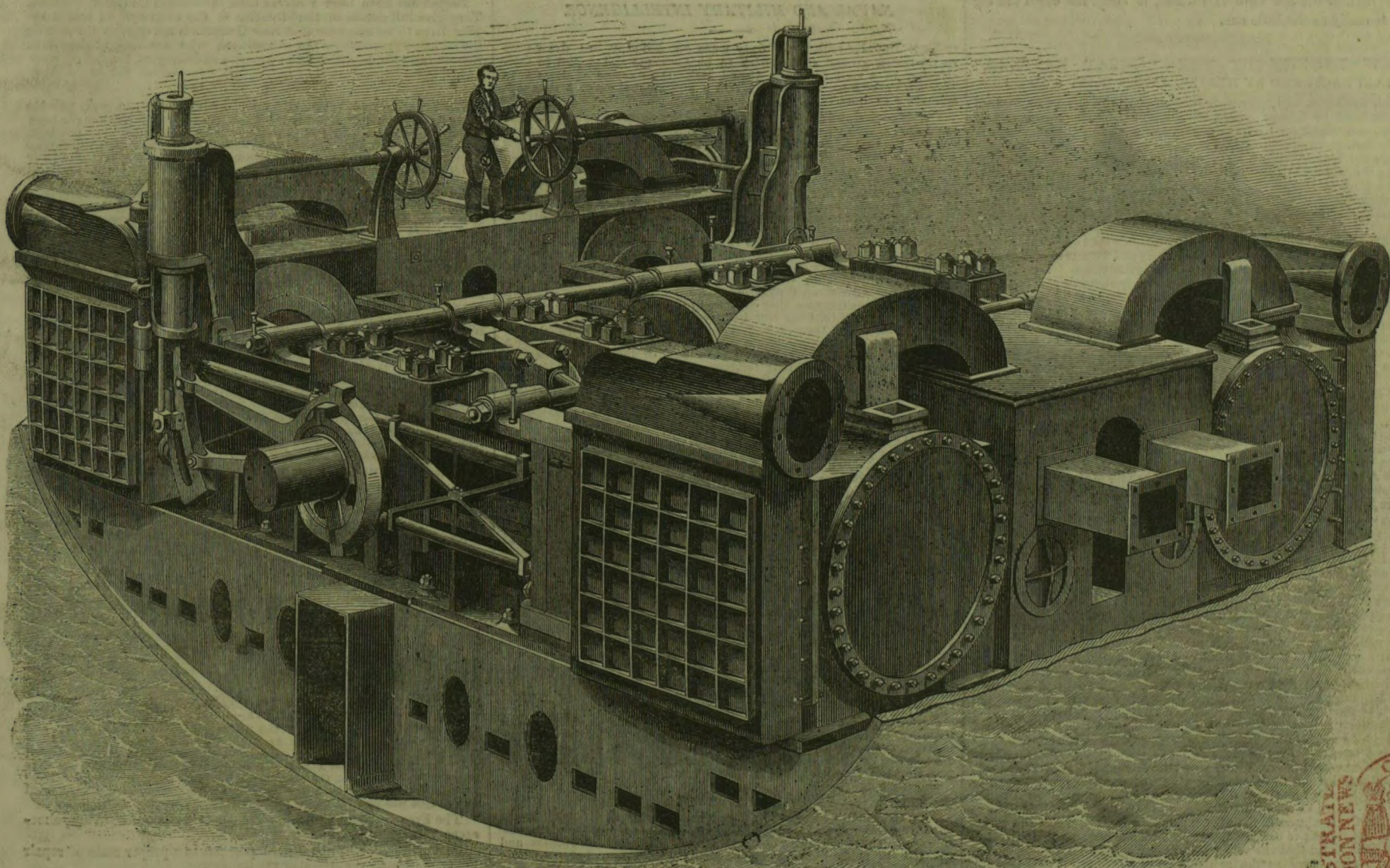
*Third.*—Declaring dividends when no profits had been made; but, on the contrary, when the affairs of the corporation were greatly embarrassed, and large losses had been incurred, and when—according to the terms of the charter—not a single farthing ought to have been allowed for such purpose.

*Fourth.*—Conspiring to raise the price of the shares of the company by illegal means and with a criminal view.

*Fifth.*—Conspiring when in a state of insolvency, and when the losses of the company had exhausted the "surplus or reserve fund" and one-fourth of the paid-up capital, to obtain a supplemental charter from the Crown by false representations and by false reports and balance-sheets and making dividends when not justified in so doing, and thereupon issuing new shares, or obtaining deposits for new shares at a premium, with intent to cheat the public, and in contempt of the prerogative of the Crown.

*Sixth.*—Making such repeated gross misapplications of the funds of the bank by large loans to some of the directors and other persons on terms of the utmost risk, in total disregard of the discretion vested in the directors by the charter, with consequent serious loss to the corporation; embarking in a hazardous speculation by laying out large sums of the bank money upon an undertaking quite foreign to the business of banking, and thereby also incurring heavy losses; not exercising proper superintendence and control over the general manager in conducting the business and affairs of the company; and, though the directors found that the losses of the company had exhausted all the "surplus or reserve fund," and also one-fourth of the capital actually paid up, failing to call a special general meeting of the proprietors, and to submit to the meeting a statement of the affairs of the company as directed by the 71st article of the deed of constitution: all which several instances of misconduct were in direct violation of the terms of the charter.

After so admirably complete a summary of the law and facts of the case, the Attorney-General ought to see clearly where the finger-post directs. In all cases of conspiracy to defraud he is the proper officer to prosecute. He is the guardian not only of the rights of individuals, but of the prerogative of the Crown—both of which have been invaded by the great and the little rogues, and the lazy and good-natured screeners of rogues, who mismanaged the Royal British Bank, and ruined many, and defrauded many more, of its unhappy shareholders. The voice of the public already declares that his hesitating to move, where moving seems so palpable a duty, has sensibly damaged his legal reputation, done much to discourage honest men, and, possibly, to encourage many a banking or joint-stock knave, whose delinquencies have not yet been discovered, and who is now studying from the history of the Royal British Bank how to keep on the windy side of the law, how to rob without being treated as a robber, or how to swindle and defraud for large



THE SCREW ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP, BY JAMES WATT AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





sums, without incurring the vulgar punishment of those who meanly pick pockets at a fair or in the crush-room of the Opera. If Cameron, Brown, and their fellow-conspirators escape, public opinion will hold that Paul, Strahan, and Bates were harshly dealt with, and that British law is as much a delusion, a snare, and a farce as the piety of the pious manager of Tokenhouse-yard, or the honesty of his obedient directors, who put their names to lies which they knew to be lies; who either unblushingly plundered the till, or in a more roundabout manner obtained money under the falsest pretences and on the most worthless securities; or who allowed others to do so without an effort at prevention.

There needs a great example. It is the impunity of monster delinquents that encourages the smaller fry. It cannot, we are afraid, be denied that the commercial morality of British traders—both of high and low degree, is not as spotless as it used to be. Within the last ten years there has been a woful deterioration. There are, no doubt, many thousands—or hundreds of thousands—of commercial men still amongst us whose words are as good as their bonds; who would scorn to defraud their neighbour of a farthing; and who look upon trade and commerce as not inconsistent with the feelings of gentlemen and the duties of Christians; but there are far too many amongst us who have no such high standard of morality by which to regulate their commercial dealings. The railway mania of 1845-46 betrayed a rottenness painful to contemplate; and from time to time the symptoms of the same disease display themselves in the most unexpected quarters. The tradesmen who adulterate their goods, or give short weight and measure; the linendrapers who cheat ladies into the purchase of inferior finery at a superior price; the vendors of slop furniture, slop raiment, and slop everything; the getters-up of sham insurance offices, thieving joint-stock companies, and swindling banks—all share in one common delinquency;—all degrade the character of the British merchant, which at one time stood the highest in the world. It is people like these, especially when they go unpunished, who spread abroad the belief, among the lower as well as the upper classes, that the character of our middle classes becomes worse and more corrupt every day. The belief may be only partially justified by the facts, but let the middle classes look to it. They are the principal depositories of political power; and if the existing laws be not sufficiently stringent or comprehensive to meet the case of the British Bank swindlers, and to make of them the example which public morality requires, it is for them, by the exercise of their political influence, to force the not unwilling Government so to amend the law as to prevent the scandal of such impunity in all future time. No country can be in a safe or wholesome condition where the law is merely strong enough to punish the small offenders who steal shillings, but powerless against men who have had the management of thousands. When it is felt, too, that men who sit in Parliament to make laws for others break these laws in their own persons, the danger to society becomes as great as the scandal. The adequate punishment of a Cameron or a James Sadleir would at the present moment have a more beneficial effect upon the minds of millions of honest Englishmen than the capture and punishment of a thousand of the petty rogues and ticket-of-leave men who daily try the patience of the police and the wisdom of the Home Secretary. If the Attorney-General believe that the law, as it at present stands, is not flexible or strong enough to catch such offenders, let him so declare it without a moment's delay, and the Session is quite young enough to permit of the remedy. It will be strange indeed if, in a commercial country, the law can punish all kinds and degrees of knavery;—except joint-stock knavery, which is the most nefarious of all; and it will not be easy to convince the people that, if the law were in earnest, it could not catch the big thief as easily as the little one.

#### SCREW ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN." MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. JAMES WATT AND CO.

WE this week give a photographic representation of the screw engines manufactured by Messrs. James Watt and Co., for the steamer *Great Eastern*, and which are the largest and most powerful engines ever yet constructed.

There are four cylinders, each of eighty-four inches diameter, for driving the screw of this vessel. The length of the stroke is four feet, and the makers reckon that the engines will make about forty-five revolutions per minute. The cylinders lie on their sides, as is a common arrangement in screw engines: the piston-rods protrude through the ends of the cylinders nearest that central shaft on the end of which the screw is hung, and the connecting rods attached to the piston-rods engage cranks in the screw shaft and turn it round just in the same manner as the arm turns round a grindstone. The pistons, which are solid plugs, pressed by the steam backwards and forwards in the cylinders, communicate their reciprocating movement through the medium of the piston-rods to the connecting rods; and in this way the screw shaft is turned round, and the vessel is screwed forward in the water just as a screw auger turned round advances in a piece of wood, or a corkscrew in a cork.

The pressure of the steam in the boilers is 25lb. on each square inch. The total heating surface in the boilers of the screw engines is about 30,000 square feet. The nominal power of the screw engines is 1700-horse power; and, if they work up to four times their nominal power, which is not an unusual performance, the actual indicated power will be 6800-horse power. The area of that part of the cross section of the ship which falls beneath the water line is about 2000 square feet, when the vessel is drawing 28 feet of water. The estimated amount of water evaporated by the boilers of the screw engines per hour is 3150 cubic feet, and the area of the grate-bars is 1218 square feet.

The screw is formed with four blades. Its diameter is 24 feet, and its pitch or the distance which it would advance during each revolution if it worked in a solid body, like a corkscrew penetrating a cork, is 44 feet.

In addition to the screw, the vessel is supplied with paddle-wheels driven by four engines, each of 72 inches diameter of cylinder and 14 feet stroke, and rated collectively at 1000 nominal horses' power. If we suppose that these engines also work up to four times their nominal power, it will be quite safe to reckon the actual power effective in propelling the vessel at 10,000 indicator horses' power.

It is a question of much interest to determine what amount of speed this power will impart to the vessel. Messrs. James Watt and Co.'s anticipation is that the speed of the vessel will be about seventeen miles an hour; and from that to eighteen miles seems to be about the limit engineers have hitherto predicted. But we believe that these anticipations fall very far short of what the real speed will be, and which we do not hesitate to predict will turn out to be between twenty-four and twenty-five miles per hour. No allowance has been made in the existing computations of the speed for the great size of the vessel; yet it is well known that large vessels are more easily propelled, relatively with their proportion of power, than small vessels, as is particularly manifested at every yacht race, where an allowance of time is made for the smallness of the vessels; and, in France, where the variation in the resistance consequent upon size has been carefully investigated, it is found that the velocities attained by similar vessels, but of different sizes, vary as the square root of any linear dimension. A

vessel, therefore, of twice the length of the *Himalaya*, and with four times the sectional area and four times the power, will be faster than the *Himalaya* in the proportion of the square root of 2 to the square root of 1, or 1.41 times; so that the *Great Eastern*, had she been built of the same size as the *Himalaya*, has proportion of power enough to attain a speed of seventeen miles an hour, she will, with her existing dimensions, be 1.4 times faster, or go 23.8, nearly 24, miles an hour. By reckoning the resistance as proportionate to the immersed perimeter, the speed comes out as twenty-three miles. At the increased speed, however, the engines, if duly supplied with steam, will develop more power than at the computed speed, so that, in all probability, a speed of close upon twenty-five statute miles per hour will be attained.

The existing mode of estimating the resistance by the area of the immersed midship section is erroneous, except in the comparison of vessels of similar dimensions. It is in putting into motion a column of water by friction that the power of the engine in well-formed vessels is chiefly expended, and the magnitude of this column depends, not upon the area of the cross section, but the amount of rubbing surface it offers to the water. The resistance of rivers is measured by the length of the outline in the cross section of the bed; and large rivers, with the same declivity, run much more swiftly than small. In like manner it should be by the immersed perimeter of the cross section that the resistance of ships should be measured, and when this is done it will be seen how very much less is the proportionate resistance of large vessels. A speed of thirty miles an hour in steam vessels is not, we are persuaded, very distant of attainment. Nor does it appear probable that at high velocities the resistance will be found to increase at the same rapid rate as at low. It is the adhesion of the water which at low speeds consumes power, and this adhesion moves the contiguous water because it is easier to do so than for the vessel to pass over it as if rubbing on a solid. But as with every increase of speed a thicker film of water adheres, the resistance occasioned by moving this mass of water will gradually become so great that it will be easier for the vessel to rub over the film than to drag it with her; and when this takes place the friction will thereafter follow the law which obtains in the case of solid bodies, and the resistance will no longer increase as the square of the velocity. At what point the equilibrium between the adhesion and the friction will be attained is a question which experiment must determine; but the apprehension of the fact that it will be attained at some determinable velocity gives warrant for the expectation of higher rates of speed in steam navigation than has heretofore been thought possible of attainment.

The success of the *Great Eastern* as a commercial enterprise depends mainly upon her capability of realising some such speed as twenty-five miles an hour. With such a speed she can command employment on any station, and can also compel the Government to give her a subvention for carrying the mails. With such an ordinary rate of speed as sixteen or seventeen miles an hour her commercial success is far more problematical. Moreover, with so large a cost a vital element is time. She must neither be a day longer on the voyage nor a day longer in harbour than is absolutely indispensable, but must be driven at such a rate as to make the capital productive. Taking the cost at £500,000, and the interest and depreciation at only ten per cent upon this amount, we have about £1000 a week of expense from this source alone. The actual amount chargeable to this item will be very much more than is here reckoned, but the approximation is sufficient to show the importance of attaining and maintaining high speeds on this sole inducement. Of the twenty-five miles an hour we have no doubt whatever, if there is the steam; and the boilers will produce the steam if the draught is sufficient. In most steam-vessels the draught is too sluggish, and the heat in the furnaces is not sufficiently intense. It has been proposed to use anthracite coal in the *Great Eastern*, but this is an experiment, and Welsh coals can be more safely depended on. The bridges at the ends of the furnaces should be high, so as to retain a high temperature in the furnace, which both consumes the coal more effectively and compels more of the heat to enter the water in the region of the furnaces—thus leaving less work for the tubes or flues to do. There should be good steam jets in the chimneys, so as to ensure a strong draught. With these simple precautions we have no fear of the speed; and, as the vessel is the strongest vessel ever sent to sea, there can be no doubt of her complete seaworthiness. The auxiliary engines for turning the screw round when the screw engines are not at work are, in our judgment, unnecessary; and every engine or piece of machinery not absolutely necessary is a complication and disparagement. Simplicity and fewness of parts to look after and keep in repair is a most important desideratum in steam navigation. Transcendentalism will not work in such a sphere, and in our judgment some of the refinements introduced into the *Great Eastern* might have been advantageously omitted. But in all its main features there can be no doubt whatever of the soundness of the design or of the excellence of the execution, while we believe that the performance of the vessel will exceed everything which the most sanguine supporters of the enterprise have ventured to anticipate, and will far outrun the prognostications which engineers, overlooking the element of size, have hitherto formed.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Artillery off duty were on Monday last drawn up on the review-ground at Woolwich to be inspected and drilled in anticipation of a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia to Woolwich garrison. The Royal Marines also went through a thorough field-day's exercise.

On Wednesday last the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops at Chatham. The whole of the troops in the garrison, consisting of the corps of the Royal Engineers, with their band, under command of Major Robertson, forming eight companies, marched from their barracks at nine o'clock to the great lines at Chatham, and took up their position, with the Engineer field train, on the right of the brow of the hill. These were followed by the depôts of 24 regiments, comprising the Provisional Battalion, forming two battalions, each battalion containing about 1300 bayonets. The whole force under arms was upwards of 3300. The recruits of the different corps, amounting to upwards of 1000 more, were stationed in the rear. The line of troops under arms extended about a mile. Shortly after eleven o'clock his Royal Highness, with the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel Forster, and his Royal Highness's Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Tyrwhitt, with Colonel Sandham, Colonel Savage, and many other officers, entered on the lines on horseback from the saltpore; and, after riding some distance, they came up to the troops, drawn up in line from east to west, forming four battalions, under command of Colonel Eden. After going through various evolutions, which the troops performed in a highly creditable manner, for nearly two hours, under a broiling sun, his Royal Highness, at the close of the proceedings, had all the officers out, and, they forming a square, the Duke addressed them. He said it was very satisfactory to him to be enabled to state that since his last visit considerable progress had been made in the discipline and drill of the troops under their command. With regard to the corps of Royal Marines (Light Infantry), he must say that they were in most perfect order of discipline, and he could assure them that they merited the highest reward of praise he could bestow, and they have fully sustained the high character they had hitherto borne. The noble Duke then dismissed the officers; and the men of the two battalions of the line having formed into separate close column, they were addressed by his Royal Highness, who said he was very much gratified with their appearance, and the manner in which they had executed the various movements gave him very considerable satisfaction. His Royal Highness left the garrison under a salute of twenty-one guns, for Maidstone, by the 3.30 down train, having paid a high compliment to Colonel Eden on the efficient state of the garrison and the troops.

THE Third Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles (under orders for India) being below its prescribed establishment, 87 men of the First Battalion at Chatham have been transferred to that corps, and are under orders to join that battalion at Dublin.

THE Admiralty State yacht, *Osborne*, is ordered to leave Portsmouth on Monday for Cherbourg, to be in attendance upon his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, whom she will embark on the evening of the 28th inst., with a suite of sixteen Aides-de-camp, for Osborne. At present the arrangement is for the Grand Duke and Staff to leave late on the evening of the 28th, so as to arrive at Osborne early on the morning of the 29th.

THE *Adventure* and *Assistance*, iron steam troop-ships, embarked their respective allotments of troops for China on Wednesday at Portsmouth. These consisted of seven companies of the 82nd Regiment in the *Assistance*, and three companies of the same and three companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the *Adventure*.

The workmen of Holland (says a letter from the Hague, in the *Emancipation* of Brussels) are striking all over the country for an increase of wages. The men working on the Canal of Wemdelinge have struck, and pillaged the public-houses along the canal. Troops have been sent from Fort Batta to maintain order.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

M. Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, is said to have received such final instructions on the Neuchâtel question as will enable him to sign the Convention proposed by the Allied Representatives.

It is now said that the compensation clause was only retained so long in order to induce Switzerland to other concessions; but, when it was found they could not be obtained, his Majesty struck out the compensation as unworthy his dignity.

The bases of the treaty are precisely those published by the *Bund*, saving some very slight deviations. The representatives of the interested Powers were to place their signatures to the articles of treaty on Friday (yesterday) at the latest.

##### RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

The *Moniteur* announces, on the authority of despatches from Constantinople, that the Treaty of Peace between England and Persia was ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April, and forwarded to Bagdad on the 17th.

The news of a treaty having been concluded reached Mohammerah on the 6th of April, and military operations under Sir James Outram were of course suspended.

##### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The intention of postponing indefinitely the elections in the Danubian Provinces has been abandoned in consequence of the representations addressed by the representatives of the Western Powers to the Kaimakans of Moldavia and Wallachia, and that the elections will take place on the 16th of June. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th inst. mention the arrival in that city of an Attaché of the French Commission, M. de Talleyrand. Nothing positive had transpired as to the object of his journey, but it is generally supposed it relates to the events which have recently occurred in the Principalities. M. de Talleyrand's stay in Jassy was short. There only remained in that city the Austrian Commissioner, who appears to be on the best terms with the Kaimakan.

##### AMERICA.

A despatch from Washington, of the 4th inst., says that the rumour of the rejection by Great Britain of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was confirmed by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Dallas to the President. Lord Napier was expected shortly to communicate the fact officially to the Government, when the subject would be considered by the Cabinet of Washington. So far as ascertained, not one of the members of the Cabinet regrets the rejection of the treaty. The Administration maintains that the British Government has failed to execute the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and will insist upon its being carried out in good faith.

The Cabinet at Washington intend waiting for the next news from New Granada before they take any definite action relative to that country.

The foreign appointments are now under consideration at Washington. The President has determined to replace all the United States' ministers and agents abroad at the expiration of their four years' service, and has, it is said, resolved upon opening a new system of policy both at home and abroad.

The majority of the Select Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania on the resolutions in the Dred Scott case had made a lengthy and able report, accompanied by resolutions declaring that the opinion of the Supreme Court enounced principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the constitution of the United States; that the opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered in a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as *obiter dicta* and inoperative as law; that the five Judges who concurred in the same opinion made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the Free States and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and, by extra-judicial action, caused unnecessary excitement in the public mind in regard to the subject of slavery, and had thereby forfeited the confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

The United States' Marshal has seized another vessel at New York which was fitting out for the slave trade.

The trial for the murder of Dr. Burdell at New York has commenced. Mrs. Cunningham and her supposed paramour, Eckell, the two persons charged with the murder, are to be tried separately.

A Pro-Slavery convention is to be held in Kansas on the 2nd July, but the Free-State men expect to defeat it. A large number of Southern men with their slaves are entering Kansas.

Advices from Nicaragua confirm the statement that Walker is in a precarious condition at Rivas. It is asserted that Spain is assisting the Costa Ricans against Walker.

Serious dissensions are reported to have broken out among the Mormons, both at San Bernardino and Salt Lake.

##### NEW GRANADA.

Despatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama. They give full details of the situation of the country. It would appear from these accounts that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

IMPERIAL INTRIGUES IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A private letter from Bucharest informs me that, although the clubs have been dissolved, the spirit by which those bodies were animated has not been extinguished, and that the electoral agitation is much more formidable than it was before. The several commissioners were to continue their residence at Jassy a fortnight longer, in order that they might see with their own eyes the progress and the issue of the affair. There will be a strict investigation into the justice of the complaints that have been made. A demonstration took place at Jassy on the 26th of April, which induced the Kaimakan to forbid the repetition of such scenes. A crowd of men had assembled, who paraded the streets with the flags and banners of different countries, but there were other flags on which were emblazoned "The Union," "A Foreign Prince," "A Constitutional Government," and "Security for Self-Government;" and they made the passengers greet these emblems with cheers and hurrahs. But in addition to this peaceful and even laudable exhibition, the writer states that a disgraceful kind of agitation is being got up by Austria. Hundreds of her agents are whetting the rage of the peasantry and others in Wallachia and Moldavia against the boyards; and the reason of all this underhand work is because she finds the nobles are not to be gained over to her interests. She is accordingly planning their assassination and destruction—the same game which she played some years ago in her own province of Galicia—not to speak of the Banat. The commissioners are fully alive, it is said, to this latter kind of agitation; they know well the source it springs from; they are doing all they can to allay the ferment; and they have advised the rural authorities to lay the strong hand of the law upon all such emissaries, wherever they may be found, and to consign them to the proper tribunals.—*Constantinople Correspondent of the Daily News*.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—From Central Asia we have no news of importance beyond the usual rumours. It is stated that a body of Russians, comprising four regiments, with twenty-four guns, had marched from Aga Musjid to Kokand, and that the King of Bokhara is much troubled in consequence. The Russians strengthen and garrison every fort on the way. It is also reported that the Russians are about to send a force to Taskhund from Aga Musjid. The Ruler of Kokand sent a Vakeel to the Russians at Aga Musjid, begging that he should be allowed to retain his authority, but subject to the Russians. He was well received, and told to recommend his master to dismiss all his troops as the country would be held by the Russians; that the request to be allowed to retain his authority would be forwarded to higher authority, and that most likely it would be complied with. Mahomed Afzul Khan (at Bulkh) has desired all his troops who wish to continue to serve him to send for their families from Cabul, and those who do not wish to serve to take their discharge. From his proceedings altogether it is supposed that Afzul Khan is desirous of establishing friendly relations with the Russians. He has sent a Vakeel to them at Aga Musjid, but the nature of his mission is not yet known.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

THE HILL-ROBBERS OF INDIA.—News has been received of a most successful expedition on the frontier. The Bozdars, a tribe of Belooches occupying the hills near Peshawur, have been giving trouble. A force of 1500 men was sent against them. In three days it entered their fastness, threaded a pass deemed impregnable, ascended the first range of the Sulaimans, stormed all the hill stockades, and reduced a tribe some 15,000 strong to absolute submission. The loss in killed and wounded on our side was about sixty.—*Letter from Calcutta*.

The French papers announce the death of the once famous police-agent, Vidocq.

The fortresses of Poland are being put in a proper state of repair in preparation for the arrival of the Emperor.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONNELL, K.C.B.

GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONNELL, who died on the 15th inst., was a British soldier of high merit and distinction. He entered the Army in 1796; and, while in the Coldstream Guards, he took part in the expedition to Naples and Calabria in 1805 and 1806, and subsequently pursued a brilliant military career in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders. It was at the battle of Waterloo, however, that Macdonnell won his brightest honours. He was then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, and was in the second brigade of the First Division, under General Sir J. Byng, now Field Marshal the Earl of Strathford. On the eve of the 18th of June it was decided that Lieut.-Colonel Macdonnell, with the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, should have charge of the buildings of Hougomont, while Lord Saltoun should hold the orchard and the wood. The firm retaining of the position by Macdonnell and Saltoun against the impetuous and almost overwhelming force of the French; their own intrepid attacks, too, on the enemy at that important point, formed a brilliant episode of the battle, and are now matters of history. Colonel Macdonnell was wounded in the struggle. He received the earnest approbation of the Duke of Wellington. Macdonnell was created a K.C.B. in 1837, and a K.C.B. in 1838. He became a General in 1854. He had, in addition to the Waterloo medal, the gold medal for Madras, and the silver war medal and four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. He was also decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, and was a Knight (4th class) of St. Vladimir. From February, 1849, he held the Colonelcy of the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot. General Macdonnell was of the famous family of Macdonnell of Glegarry, which has flourished in Scotland from time immemorial, and of which almost every generation has produced at least one warrior. He was the third son of Duncan Macdonnell of Glegarry, and uncle of Aneas Ramsdell Macdonnell, Esq., the present representative of the house. The General's place of birth was the family seat in Inverness-shire.

## MAJOR-GENERAL EVERARD.

MAJOR-GENERAL MATHIAS EVERARD, C.B. and K.H., died the 20th ult., at his residence at Southsea. This gallant and distinguished officer was born at Randalstown, county Meath, the 1st May, 1790, and commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 2nd, or Queen's Royal, Regiment, in 1804. Two years afterwards he was selected to lead the forlorn hope at Monte Video, the party under his command on that occasion consisting of thirty-two men, non-commissioned officers and privates—of whom twenty-two were either killed or wounded. Everard, for this brilliant act, obtained a company in the 14th Regiment in April, 1807, was presented with a sword by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and had given him the freedom of the city of Dublin. Captain Everard was, in 1809, with the 2nd battalion of the 14th, in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing, when the two flank companies of the 14th, one of which he commanded, stormed and carried a Dutch intrenchment, capturing one gun and thirteen prisoners, and establishing a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town: the regiment, and the flank companies in particular, were publicly thanked. The same year of this achievement Everard was at the Battle of Corunna. He, in 1817, commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and capture of Batavia. He was also in the Pindarie and Mahratta wars in 1817 and 1818. He became a Major in 1821. In 1826 he commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore. His effective valour there was strongly lauded in Lord Combermere's despatch; and he was particularly mentioned in the divisional orders of Major-General Sir T. Reynell. For his conduct at Bhurtpore, Everard was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 19th January, 1826, and he was created a C.B. He became a K.H. in 1831; was made Colonel on the 23rd Nov., 1841; and Major-General on the 11th Nov., 1851. He had also conferred on him £200 a year as a reward for distinguished services. Major-General Everard, who in private life was remarkable for his benevolent disposition and his munificent charities, is succeeded in his large estates in Ireland by his brother, the Rev. George Everard, of Randalstown, in the county Meath.

## LADY ASHBURTON.

THE RIGHT HON. HARRIET MARY, LADY ASHBURTON, died at Paris on the 4th instant. Her Ladyship was the elder daughter of George John, sixth Earl of Sandwich, by his wife Louisa, daughter of Armar, first Earl of Belmore; and was married the 12th April, 1823, to the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, second Baron Ashburton. Her Ladyship has had but one child, a son, who died when an infant. Lady Ashburton has for the last thirty years enjoyed a prominent position in the fashionable society of London. The hospitality of Lord and Lady Ashburton, at their residences, Bath House and the Grange, has long been proverbial; and Lady Ashburton was ever admired for her brilliant wit, singular good sense, solid information, and for her high spirit of rectitude and benevolent disposition. The memory of her talents, and her many private virtues will not soon pass away.

## ADMIRAL LORD WILLIAM FITZROY, K.C.B.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WILLIAM FITZROY, Admiral of the White, and a Knight Commander of the Bath, was the third son of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, by his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. He was born the 1st June, 1782, and married, in 1816, Georgiana, second daughter of Thomas Raikes, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves a son and two daughters. Admiral Lord William Fitzroy entered the Royal Navy in 1794. He commanded the *Zeolus* frigate in Sir Richard Strachan's action in 1805, and at the reduction of Martinique. He was, in 1809, appointed to the *Macedonia* frigate on the Lisbon station. In 1811 his Lordship had to undergo much annoyance, and to be subject to temporary blame. He was, on a charge of having put the Master of his vessel in irons, dismissed the service. This man, however, was subsequently tried for contempt of his Lordship, and found guilty: he was expelled the Navy, and rendered incapable of serving again. The August of the same year saw Lord William restored to his rank. He became Admiral of the White in 1853. His Lordship died at East Sheen, on the 13th inst. His only son, Francis Horatio Fitzroy, born in 1828, married, in 1849, Gertrude, second daughter of Lord Feversham, and has a family.

## J. DIXON, ESQ.

JOHN DIXON, Esq., who died at his seat, Knells, near Carlisle, on the 7th inst., was a magistrate of Cumberland, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1838. He was twice Mayor of Carlisle, and was elected M.P. for the same city in 1847. His remains were followed to the grave by the Corporation of Carlisle and by five or six thousand of the inhabitants—all the shops being closed on the occasion. Mr. Dixon was the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the kingdom, which employs about five thousand people in the spinning, dyeing, and weaving of cotton. Mr. Dixon, who was born the 26th October, 1785, married, the 22nd November, 1814, Mary Tirzah, daughter of Captain Sturdy, of the 31st Regiment, by whom he leaves three sons and four daughters: two of the latter are married, viz. Mrs. Charles William Thompson, and Mrs. James Robert Grant.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl Amherst, G.C.H., has been proved in London under £140,000 personality; the Right Hon. Viscountess Keith, of Piccadilly, £60,000; Sir Charles William Taylor, Bart., of Hollycombe, Sussex, £120,000; Lieut.-General Sir N. Thorn, C.B., K.H., £35,000; Richard Woodhouse, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, £45,000; David Morgan, Esq., Bishopsgate-street, £40,000.

TESTIMONIAL.—To the Rev. Alfred Newton, on leaving the curacy of Red Marley, Worcestershire—a handsome clock, and a purse containing twenty sovereigns, from the parishioners; and also a surplice and sermon-case, from the Sunday-school children.

The Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become President of the New College, London, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Harris.

Her Majesty's yacht is under pressing orders to be got ready for sea, as the Queen will shortly make several marine excursions.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE present Prime Minister has been so long a director of diplomacy that his secretiveness extends to every one of his acts. No one was in the least aware when he appeared at the bar of the House of Commons on Monday last that he was about to do more than hand in some Parliamentary paper, as is the manner of Government officials; and even when he said that he had a Message from her Majesty it was supposed that it related to anything rather than the announcement of the marriage of the Princess Royal. This, it seems, was the subject on which a Privy Council had met on the previous Saturday; and, with regard to which that mysterious and mythical institution, the Court newsmen, had been unusually reserved. Of course members took off their hats and sat in decorous attitudes to listen to the very insinuating address which conveyed to them that the moment was come which was to test one of the pledges at the hustings that was more eagerly demanded of them than any other. They had to consider the question of dowering the eldest daughter of the Queen, herself a Queen "in posse." The silence at the end of the Message was awful. As to a cheer, if any member had a notion in his mind that it would be becoming to employ that chartered ebullition of sympathy with a matter before the House, the half-born ejaculation stuck in his throat; and every man seemed to wish to ask his neighbour, "Look I as pale, Sir, as the rest?" It was the refinement of cruelty in Lord Palmerston to generalise the matter so decidedly as he did, and to keep members in suspense until Friday as to the sum which they were to be called on to vote.

There have been great Houses at the Parliamentary performances of the last few days. The Lords have actually assembled in something like numbers; and the Lord Chancellor has had the merit of bringing together a much larger collection of the episcopacy than was brought together even on the occasion of the vote on the justice and necessity of the Chinese war. In truth, one evening the right reverend benches, as they are oddly enough called, were so full that the Bishop of Oxford could not find a place except on the very back row, which is by no means the fitting position of so distinguished an ornament, physically and mentally, of the prelate. The prevalence of new membership in the Commons is apparent in the packed appearance of the House for the greater part of every evening, and in the numbers which figure in the divisions. To do the new members justice, they are fast getting into the ways of the place, and except a tendency to doubt the propriety of wearing their hats, which is apparent in the unusual number of bare heads which a glance at the House, when in full conclave, will discover, they are becoming undistinguishable, and, generally speaking, are acquiring the air peculiar to the units of our collective Legislative wisdom. Let it be also said that there are already symptoms of the development of individual boredom, which is one of the characteristics of the House at all times. The last election cleared off several of the most special of the class who possess that accomplishment; but there is little doubt that the vacancies their elimination by their constituencies created will be soon filled up. Indeed, there is one honourable gentleman who promises great things in that line; and who seems to have taken Mr. Chisholm Anstey for his model; holding out hopes that he will speak on every debate, move for every possible sort of return, and keep the House dividing at all sorts of terrible hours in the morning. A better test of the readiness of adaptation of the neophytes to the customs, tastes, and habits of the House could not be given than the fact that on the night when the Oaths Bill was introduced, they rose *en masse* and rushed to the door when Mr. Newdegate began to speak. Now if this was not instinct, or intuition, it showed considerable powers of perception and a due appreciation of the fitness of things very creditable to a new Parliament. The bill in question brought back the absent chiefs—Lord John Russell was in his place, and Mr. Gladstone reappeared; but took no part in the matter in hand except to yawn very decidedly when Lord John was making his, on the whole, pointed and telling little speech; the main hits in which were a little too severe on the rather Asiatic personal appearance of Sir F. Thesiger, who leads the crusade against the dechristianising principle of the bill which the Government have separated from their grand coming measure of Reform. To be sure, Sir Frederick did tempt a retort, from the very significant manner in which he hinted that the Prime Minister may at some time or the other have known what it was to feel pressure from members of the Jewish persuasion; which, after all, was rather a playing with edged tools on the part of the hon. and learned member.

Then, again, a spirit of aptitude and disposability was displayed by the new House in running away from that part of the discussion on Ministers' Money which lingered wearily with Mr. Napier, and rumbled like muffled thunder with Mr. Whiteside, and which exemplified the enforced resignation to his fate of an ex-Minister in the speech of Mr. Horsman who, sitting no longer on the Treasury bench, revelled in the notion that his last act as Irish Secretary, was a Parthian dart shot true into the very centre of his political enemies. There was a most admired docility in the manner in which the supporters of the Government answered to the whip of the Secretary to the Treasury, and came in crowds to hear the curt, crisp speech of the Premier, which wound up the debate; and in which he did not condescend to argue, but pointed to the ready host behind him, and flung his *sic volo sic jubeo* into the face of the Opposition, waiting to be discomfited.

Every one knows that there are two phases in the inner life of the House of Commons—two sorts of requirements which bring out two sorts of men, as a general rule—only a few showing capability for adaptation to both. Debating the principles of bills is one thing—dealing practically with their details in Committee is another. The time is yet young to expect any development of new membership in the first named department of their vocation; but the Committees on the Transportation Bill, and on the Naval Estimates, have shown that there is every likelihood of the novices turning out in many cases quite up to their work. The short, easy, conversational style of speaking in Committee is good practice for the Parliamentary aspirant; especially as he is not so alarmed at the aspect of the Chairman of Committees, sitting at the table with a natural head of hair and a more or less well-made frock-coat, as he is at the awful presence of the Speaker, canopied, enthroned, and uttering his oracular *dicta* from the depths of a full-bottomed wig; besides which the mace is out of sight, under the table, and the Sergeant-at-Arms generally asleep while the House is in Committee. Some of the notices of motion, too, which have been given by new members are not without indications of there being something in them. On the whole, though somewhat early to indulge in vaticination, one is inclined to think that the new House of Commons will not fail in comparison with its predecessors as a legislative assembly—although, perhaps, that is not the most tremendous praise in the world.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 505.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On the motion of Sir F. Baring, a return was ordered specifying the sums already expended upon the improvements in St. James's Park, together with an estimate of the further outlay necessary to complete the proposed works, of the Parliamentary vote sanctioning this expenditure, and of any correspondence that may have passed between the Treasury and the Board of Works on the subject.

The Registration of Leases (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. DUNLOP.

The Industrial Schools Bill was committed *pro forma*, after some conversation, for the purpose of incorporating some amendments, and ordered to be reprinted.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.—The discussion in Committee on this bill was opposed by Mr. BLAND, on the ground that many Irish members were unavoidably absent. He moved that the Chairman should at once report progress; but on a division the House agreed to go on with the bill by a majority of 157 to 104-147. The successive clauses of the measure were then moved, its opponents challenging a division, after debate, upon each, but being always defeated by large majorities. So much time was, however, consumed in this process, that while clause 7 was under discussion the clock pointed at a quarter to six, and further progress was necessarily suspended.

The Burial Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Leave was given to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE to bring in a bill to facilitate registration for the elective franchise in England and Wales.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Ebrington and three other members took their oaths and their seats.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply to Viscount Melgund, said that want of time would prevent him from introducing in the present Session a measure of National Education in Scotland, but he hoped he should be able to do so in the next Session of Parliament.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Major Wortley, said steps had been taken to keep as many of the troops in China on board ship as possible, with a view to the preservation of their health.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Petitions were presented against the returns at the late elections for the following places:—viz., Maldon, Lanark (county), Weymouth, Bridport, Ipswich (two petitions), Selkirk burgh, Clare, Drogheda, Sligo, Huntingdon (county) two petitions; Houlton, and Athlone. The petitions were ordered to be referred to the Committee on General Elections.

## SHIPPING DUES AT DUBLIN.

MR. VANCE asked for a Committee of the whole House, with the view of moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain duties on ships entering the port of Dublin, and other imposts affecting its trade and commerce.

MR. LOWE said the circumstances under which the dues were levied in Dublin were so peculiar that the Government felt it their duty to resist the introduction of the proposed measure. They amounted to about £3000 a year, which was appropriated to the purposes of the Consolidated Fund in return for an expenditure of £314,000 on the part of the Government for the construction of Kingstown pier and harbour. In addition to this, the Government paid £2500 a year to the ballast commissioners there as compensation. To leave, then, the payment of this sum incumbent upon the Government, while depriving them of the £3000 a year dues, would be a great act of injustice.

MR. GROGAN charged the right hon. gentleman with having given an unfair history of the case; and entered into a statement with the view of showing how injurious these dues were to the trade of Dublin, and that the right hon. gentleman was acting in respect to Dublin most inconsistently with those general principles regarding shipping dues which he had before enunciated.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concurred in the views expressed by his right hon. colleague on this subject, and said that such a bill as was proposed would amount to a repudiation of an honest debt.

MR. F. FRENCH and LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON supported the motion of the hon. member for Dublin.

LORD PALMERSTON said that the Government would have no objection to take the matter into their consideration when they were introducing a general measure on the subject (Laughter).

MR. DISRAELI expressed his surprise at the course which the Government had taken on this subject; and, without entering into the merits of the proposed measure, he hoped that they would not refuse the hon. member for Dublin the usual courtesy of permitting him to introduce his bill.

The House having divided, the motion was negatived by a majority of 253 against 133.

## MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

MR. SPOONER then brought forward his motion, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Act for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests. The hon. member disclaimed any wish or intention to interfere with the religious principles of any sect or denomination, and said that nothing but an imperative sense of duty would have induced him to undertake the present task. He knew that he was pursuing a course that was very disagreeable to a large portion of the House, including a number of those gentlemen with whom he generally acted, and for whom he entertained the highest respect (Hear, hear); but it was his conscientious conviction that this Protestant State was guilty of a grievous sin in contributing to support a religion which it declared by a solemn oath to be damnable and idolatrous. Having recapitulated his usual arguments, the hon. gentleman concluded by making his motion.

MR. BENTINCK seconded the motion.

A short conversation then took place, which was confined to the following members—Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Gilpin, General Thompson, and Mr. Scholefield.

A division immediately followed, when the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's motion, 91; against, 125: majority against Mr. Spooner, 34.

## FRAUDULENT BREACHES OF TRUST.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to make fraudulent breaches of trust criminally liable. He explained the difficulties by which the case was encompassed, and which, he warned the House, would require its most serious consideration in order to legislate safely on the subject. The hon. and learned gentleman in the course of his speech stated he was resolved without loss of time to institute a prosecution in the case of the Royal British Bank, and to ascertain if the law in its present state was not strong enough to deal with the guilty parties in that affair.

MR. MALINS expressed his gratification that the hon. and learned gentleman had resolved to deal with this very important subject.

In reply to Mr. Napier, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he proposed that the bill should extend to Ireland.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

## WINDING UP OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

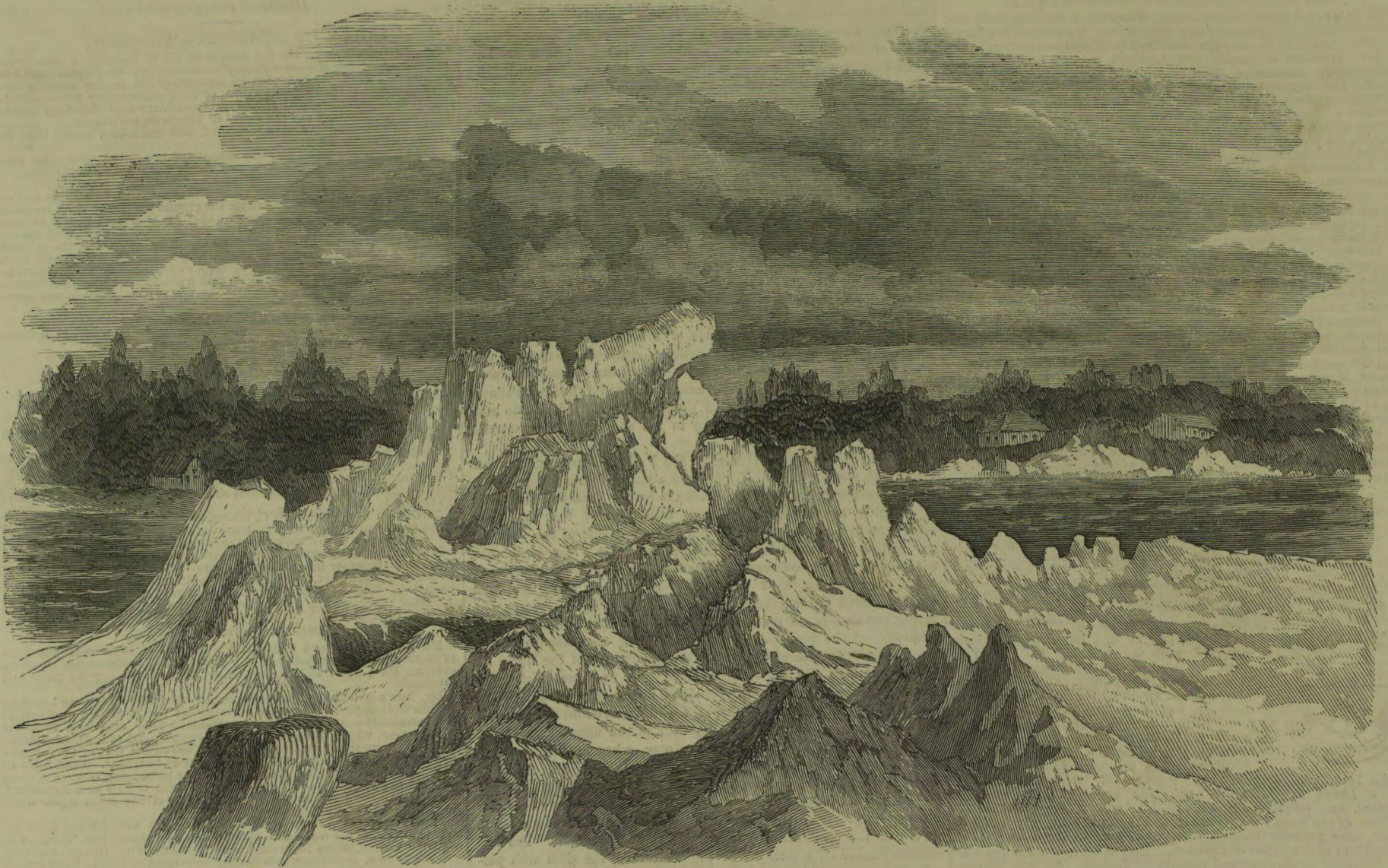
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 7 and 8 Vict., facilitating the winding up of the affairs of Joint-stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary engagements; and also the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Acts of 1848 and 1849. The object of the bill was to provide a remedy for such cases as that of the British Bank, when the state of the law which allowed a multiplicity of actions against individual shareholders had led to the bankruptcy of a large number, to the flight of another large portion, and to the conveyance of their property to friends on the part of others without any corresponding benefit to the creditors. To effect this he proposed that the creditors of an insolvent company should be called together by advertisement, and that they should then appoint certain persons to represent them, who should have the power to accept compromises, and the Court should have power to protect the shareholders who might give security that they will pay their share of any arrangement that may have been come to with the representatives of the creditors.

After a brief conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—On Monday last petitions were presented complaining of the elections for Oxford, Athlone, Tewkesbury, Sligo, Lanark, Totnes, and Barry. At the previous sitting in the early part of the day three new petitions were issued. Two electors of Maidstone presented a petition against the return for that borough of Mr. Bessell, Hope and Captain Scott. The petitioners allege bribery, treating, and intimidation against the sitting members. Two electors of Sunderland petitioned against the return of Mr. George Hudson, on the ground of want of property qualification. Mr. George Montagu Warren Peacock, the defeated candidate at Maldon, has petitioned against the return of Mr. Thomas Sutton Western, on the ground of bribery, treating, and corruption. The recognisances of the petition of Colonel G. Gore Ouseley Higgins against the return of Mr. Moore for Mayo have been reported as unobjectionable, and that petition will consequently be a first trial.

Mdlle. Rachel has arrived at Marseilles from Egypt in improved health. The famous tragedienne goes to Cannes.





ICE HEAP FORMED NEAR THE OFFICERS' BARRACKS, AT FREDERICTON.

#### BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. JOHN RIVER, FREDERICTON.

THE past winter and the breaking up of the ice in the rivers in the British North American colony of New Brunswick, have been attended with circumstances of unusual interest—the most striking of which an obliging Correspondent at Fredericton has enabled us to present to our readers in the accompanying Illustrations. The climate rather resembles that of the countries along the southern shores of the Baltic than that of England. At the end of December or beginning of January the frost, which frequently is felt before, but only at intervals, becomes continual, and lasts to the end of March or the middle of April. The rivers generally break up about that time, so that the winter may be considered to last four months.

The breaking of the ice is always a circumstance of much interest:

its appearance and general effect attract the attention of the lover of nature; the barrier of the long and rigorous winter is removed, and the navigation is opened for the plying of the small boats which are employed in the merchant service, affording greater facility for the communication with the port of St. John, and conveyance of goods to Woodstock and the Grand Falls, a distance of upwards of 130 miles from the city of Fredericton.

This year the winter has been of unusual severity. After six months' duration of extreme cold, when the thermometer varied from 10 to 39 deg. below zero, a greater degree of anxiety prevailed among the inhabitants, as from the quantity of snow in the woods and the solidity of the great body of ice in the river fears were entertained that a freshet would lay the town under contribution and swamp the buildings on the different landings—the low position of Fredericton rendering them subject to such disasters at each inundation.

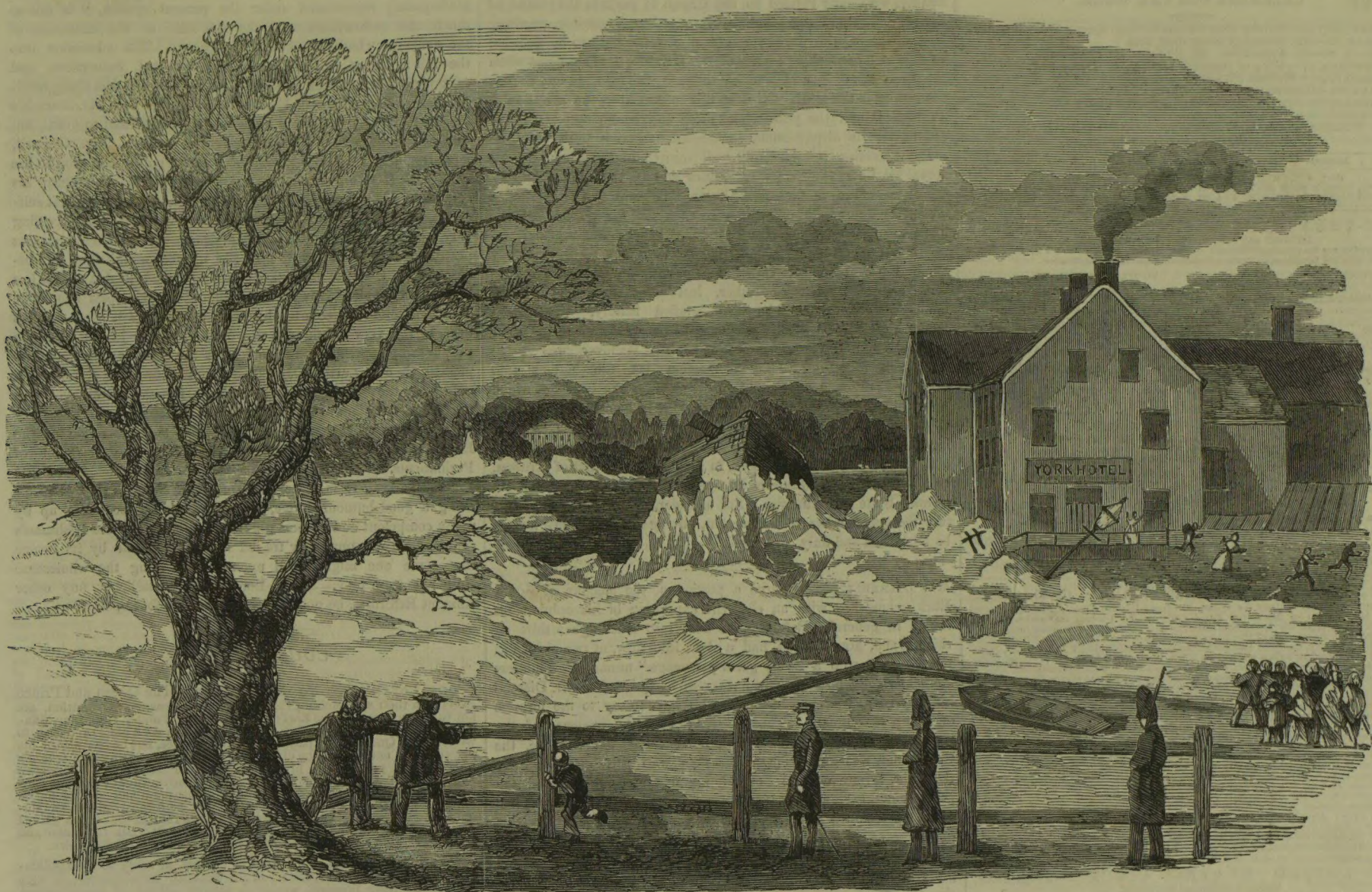
About 11th April the ice gave notice, by moving on the shores (and by noises occasioned by the opening of fissures), that the work of dissolution was in progress. The course having been interrupted by what is termed a "jam," the water rose several feet along the roads. The sleigh roads, marked by trees planted in the ice, to the opposite shore were passable with safety even after the margin of the river had given way, and the country people were enabled to cross until the moment the general mass had moved downwards. The first indication of damage was the destruction of a storehouse at the steam-boat wharf, and ploughing of the banks in its immediate neighbourhood. The entire destruction of the York Hotel was looked for as inevitable. The building was immediately vacated—being blockaded on the river side by blocks of ice.

On the night of the 13th the inhabitants of Fredericton were startled by the cry of fire, and the roaring noise occasioned by the great rush of ice which was driven with force by the current, and which in its passage threatened the destruction of every opposing obstacle. In the confusion, din, and the darkness of the night it was difficult to foresee



FRONT OF A HOUSE DESTROYED BY ICE, AT FREDERICTON.





STOREHOUSE CARRIED AWAY BY THE ICE AT FREDERICTON.

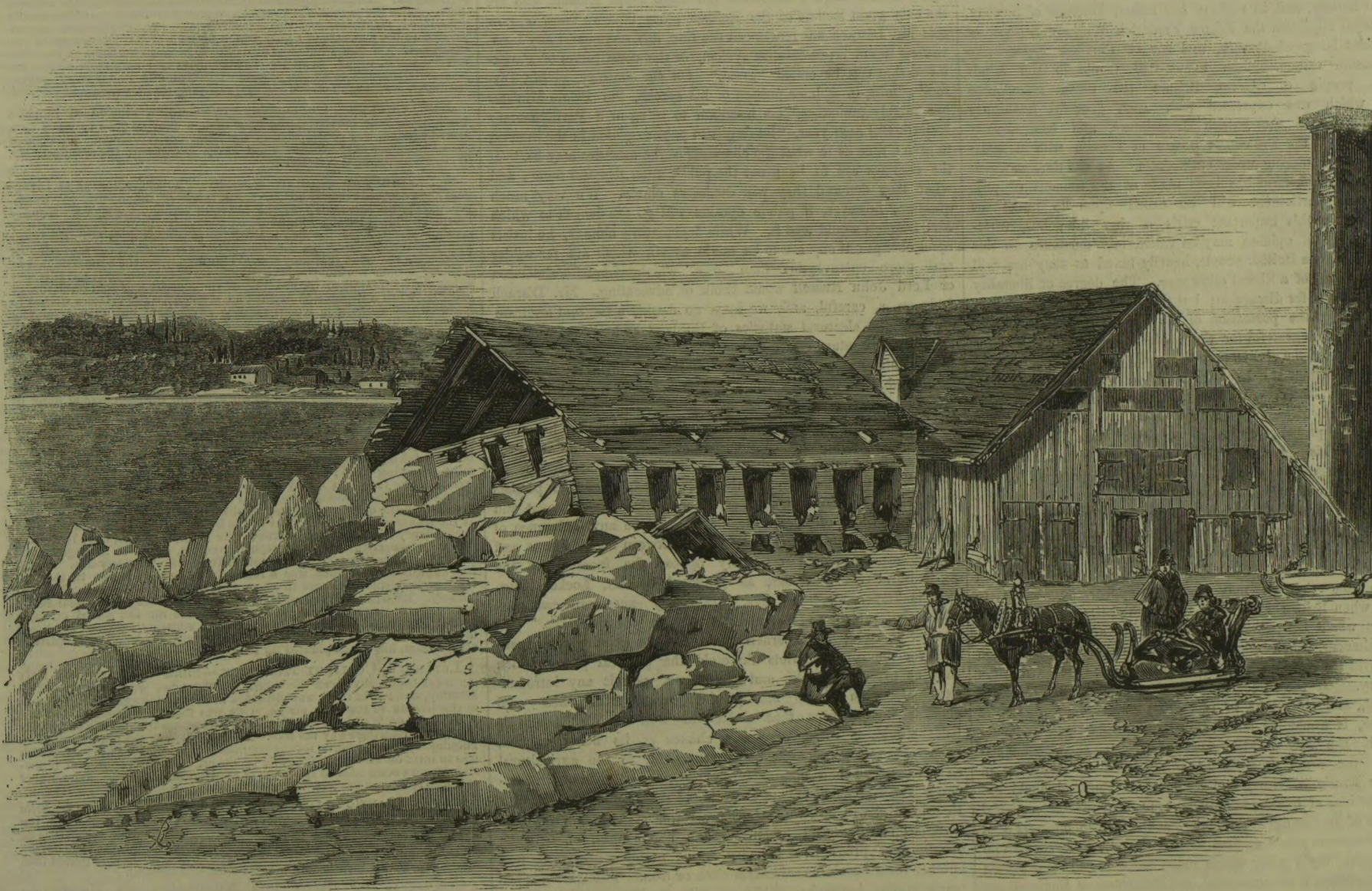
the result. The alarm of fire proved to be occasioned by the overthrow of a two-storied dwelling-house at the upper end of the town. The ice, driven with irresistible violence, broke into the basement story, cut completely away the lower story, and moved the whole house; leaving a pile of ruins and heaps of ice-slabs, varying from four to twenty feet, piled up to some extent, and giving the idea as seen in the Giant's Causeway, and forming the most beautiful natural masonry imaginable—the removal of which, to recover the property buried in the ruins, required the utmost exertion to even partially clear away. The suddenness of the submersion of the basement and lower stories scarcely gave the families in the building time to escape with life.

In the first of the Illustrations is shown a vast heap of the blocks of ice driven into this form by the force of the flood. In the next scene is the front of a house destroyed by the ice, by which the two lower stories have been entirely carried away. In the third Engraving is

the scene of destruction fronting the York Hotel, when the storehouse was carried away and the gas-lamp torn down. The fourth shows the rear of the house at the upper end of the town.

**THE COMET.**—The continuance of the cold weather (says the *New York Courier*) suggests an extraordinary cause, and it is found in the approach of the comet. In St. Louis, where they have been much troubled by the dreariness of the season, special attention has been given to the movements of the celestial vagrant. Correspondents of the newspapers in that city—gentlemen, we are assured, deep in mathematical and astronomical lore—have narrowly watched the celestial vagrant, and have given the results of their observations to the public. One of them, "Verastus," so long ago as Nov. 9th, 1856, noticed the coming of the unwelcome visitor, and, "by way of fortifying the minds of the people against fear," reminded them that it was only Halley's comet of 1765. This writer's views are not so luminous as the focus of the comet, but they

are novel, and "important if true":—"The near approach of this planet in embryo will influence our planet, perhaps the entire solar system. It will be attracted by the sun, and then repelled by it; it will both attract and repel the planets of the solar system, and appear to create disorder, confusion. But have no fears. It can neither attract, nor be attracted, so as to come in contact with any of the heavenly bodies. The most it can do to any of the planets (ours not excepted) will be to change the currents of their electrical envelopes. This will have a tendency to give us the warmest or coldest winter (should the comet appear soon) experienced since 1765. Should the earth's electricity be attracted or repelled to either pole, the temperate zones will enjoy an unusual degree of mildness: on the other hand, should the earth's electric sheen be gathered in folds near the equatorial regions, then indeed may we expect the most intense cold ever experienced in this climate. In either event the disturbance of the ocean of electricity in which the solar system floats will produce extraordinary results in atmospheric temperature, wind currents, and vegetation, until the electric equilibrium shall be re-established."



DESTRUCTION OF A HOUSE BY THE ICE AT THE UPPER END OF FREDERICTON.







## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ROYAL LITERARY FUND.**—The anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Earl Granville was announced as the chairman, but the noble Lord was detained by his duties in the House of Lords; and, in his absence, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., presided. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Among other toasts proposed, the Chairman gave "The Literature of the United Kingdom and Mr. Arthur Helps." Mr. Helps responded. Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., in an elaborate speech, proposed "The Literature of the Colonies and Mr. Justice Haliburton," who had left the turbid waves of the Atlantic to dwell on the pellucid waters of the Thames (Hear). Mr. Justice Haliburton, who was warmly cheered, made an excellent speech. Mr. Thackeray proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund." Whilst the Bishops and the Earls were pursuing their duties elsewhere, and were taking different sides of the question, he hoped they would show how harmonious they could be, by proposing the toast with nine times nine, in the absence of the noble Earl. In spite of all their difficulties, on looking round the room he could see nothing but an immense chorus of prosperity. On his left there were those dark faces that had greeted him under the palms of India; to his right he saw an old friend whom he had never seen till that evening (Laughter), and Colonel Hanley, who had written novels like one of themselves. Everything looked well for the prosperity of the society. Each of these gentlemen he would shake hands with as with old friends. If they could only have heard the speech he had prepared for another toast to which his name had been attached, they would have revelled in a luxury of eloquence such as at present they could not expect (Laughter). He heartily wished prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund. The list of subscriptions included donations of the twentieth annual donation of her Majesty, £105; James Messinger, Esq., of Croydon, by bequest, £175; the Earl of Ellenborough, thirty-first annual donation, 10 guineas; the Archbishop of Dublin, eighth donation, £20 15s.; the Stationers' Company, thirty-second annual donation, £20; Mr. Thackeray, sixth donation, 10 guineas; Bishop of Lincoln, 10 guineas; Colonel Sykes, 10 guineas; Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, 3 guineas; and 1 guinea annually: General Sir W. Williams of Kars, Bart., M.P., 3 guineas; Benj. Bond Cabell, Esq., twenty-sixth donation, 10 guineas; Baron Rothschild, ninth donation, £10; Rajah of Coorg, £5; Sir R. Murchison, sixth donation, 10 guineas, &c. The total amount received at the close of the evening was upwards of £1200.

**PEACE SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening in Finsbury Chapel.—Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., in the chair. The abstract of the report, read by the Rev. Henry Richards, the secretary, commenced by regretting that after the conclusion of the war with Russia there should have been hostilities with Persia and China, and fears of outbreaks in Italy and America. Lectures have been given and public meetings held during the past year for the benefit of the society in London and its suburbs, and in most of the principal towns in England, Wales, and Scotland. Upwards of 600,000 publications, advocating peace principles, had been put in circulation during the past year; and pamphlets, circulars, bills, and placards, showing the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, had also been circulated during the recent election in the different shires and boroughs by a separate organisation, formed for electoral purposes, for which funds had been expressly raised. The present position of the peace cause was a source of sorrow and regret to the committee, it being believed by them that a warlike and unchristian spirit was abroad; but at the same time it was believed that the cause must finally triumph, and was cease from one end of the world to the other. The official account showed the total income for the past year to have been £1538 1s., and the total expenditure £1210 18s. 1d.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of £327 2s. 11d.

**THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.**—The anniversary dinner of this institution was given on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and duly honoured, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Brompton Hospital." In proposing this toast the noble Lord stated that of 45,000 deaths which occurred yearly in the metropolitan districts, 5600 were caused by consumption; thus, excluding infantine mortality, about one-fifth of the deaths arose from this disease. Since the establishment of this hospital it had relieved 5586 in-patients and 36,030 out-patients. Its income had in one year amounted to £19,000; but had averaged between £7000 and £8000. If the hospital were well managed, it was certainly deserving of the support of the public; and that it was well managed these and other facts stated in the report would undoubtedly prove. During the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to upwards of £1000, of which the noble chairman gave twenty guineas, and the Earl of Derby thirty guineas.

**BEATING PARISH BOUNDS.**—Thursday being Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday, the Incumbents of the metropolitan parishes, the churchwardens, and other officials, assisted by the charity-boys, who, in most cases, were the most attractive portions of the procession, in consequence of the zest with which they performed their part of the duty, went through the ceremony of beating the parochial bounds. The Templars took their usual precautions against an invasion of their extra-parochial rights, and from an early hour in the day their gates were closed, and carefully guarded against the intrusion of the "parish," whose authority over them the legal gentlemen have hitherto successfully resisted. The Rector of St. Dunstan's, with his faithful band of officials and boys, knocked at "the outer gates of the Temple" and requested admission, but the guards kept to their posts, and the legal citadel was impregnable. The Rector and his party retired, as they had done many times before, without effecting an entrance, and the Templars consequently still maintain their exemption from parochial rates. The same ceremony was gone through with precisely the same results at Lincoln's-inn and Gray's-inn.

**CONVOCAION.**—On Wednesday morning there was a formal meeting of the convocation of the province of Canterbury at Westminster. An adjournment was declared until the 10th of July.

**PREVENTION OF CRIME.**—On Wednesday afternoon, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Hodgskin delivered a lecture in which he undertook to answer the question, "What shall we do with our criminals?" The lecturer endeavoured to point out the means of preventing crime; his short answer to the above question being "Don't create them." A considerable portion of the lecture was occupied in citing instances of the force of example, and Mr. Hodgskin promised, on a subsequent occasion, to point out more in detail how this influence may be applied for the prevention of crime.

**POST-OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.**—The morning newspapers being now regarded, even officially, as branches of the public service, a communication has been made to them from the Post-office, that in the event of any despatches for them being contained in the Overland mails, which occasionally reach the Post-office in the evening, they will be delivered on application at the Post-office with the least possible delay, on condition that such despatches are addressed "to the Editors," and inclosed in a red envelope.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN MASTERMAN.**—The subscription voluntarily entered into for a testimonial to Mr. Masterman, on his retirement from the representation of the city of London, already exceeds £1100, and will, it is expected, speedily reach £2000, as many leading commercial men have signified their desire to enrol their names on the subscription list. The form of testimonial has not yet been determined upon.

**AWKWARD MISTAKE.**—"Don't come.—Too late."—Such was the message lately consigned to the electric telegraph in London, for a famous accoucheur in Edinburgh. "Don't come too late" was the message delivered. Off posted the Doctor to the English metropolis—only to learn that the "little stranger" had received its "welcome some days before his arrival."

**EXTENSIVE FIRES.**—On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Thomas R. Denny, and known as the Latchmore Distillery, at Battersea. The damage done is estimated at £5000. Fortunately Mr. Denny was insured.—Another fire occurred in a turpentine store and painters' shop belonging to Mr. Martin, next door to John Knox's Church, in Northampton-place, Green-street, Stepney. By the time the engines arrived the place and all it contained were consumed, but no damage was done to the church.

**DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.**—On Wednesday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a packet containing gunpowder and other explosive matter was thrown down the area of Lindsay's Quadrant Hotel, Air-street, Piccadilly, and its explosion broke all the windows of the basement. The servant boy, who was asleep at the time, within a few feet of the window, had a narrow escape. No clue to the perpetrator of the outrage has been obtained.

**PRETENDED SALE OF GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.**—At Clerkenwell Police Station, last Monday, James Cahill, an Admiralty messenger, and his wife, were charged with obtaining £250, on false pretences, from a gentleman of the name of Alexander Duncan. In February last it appears Mr. Duncan sent an advertisement to the *Morning Post*, offering from £200 to £300 for a good situation, "if it could be obtained legitimately." This led to a correspondence, and he ultimately received a note signed L. G., offering him a situation of £300 a year, with an increase of £15 yearly, on condition of his payment of £500. Mr. Duncan having received a letter written on official paper, sealed with the Admiralty seal, and purporting to be signed by Mr. Phinn, appointing him to a second clerkship in the storekeeper's department, immediately sent off £250 in bank notes to the parties who had been so kind. Next day he received a letter telling him to call at 9, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park; but, on proceeding there, he found that he had been duped, and that the house was occupied by the Earl of Hopetoun. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

**THE TOLL-REFORM MOVEMENT.—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.**—On Wednesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Mr. Watkin, M.P., Mr. P. H. Le Breton, barrister-at-law, Mr. J. Dangerfield, Mr. Knox, Mr. Slater, Mr. Francis Toulmin, Mr. G. Harding, Mr. A. Lanes, Mr. R. Margeson, and other gentlemen, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of urging upon him the adoption by the Government of a measure for the removal of all toll-gates within a radius of six miles of Charing-cross. Lord R. Grosvenor having introduced the deputation, Mr. J. E. Bradfield laid before Lord Palmerston a map in which all the toll-gates near the metropolis were distinctly marked. Lord Palmerston, after asking several questions which were replied to by Mr. Bradfield, said that, if he understood the object of the deputation, it was to urge the appointment of a commission to obtain the abolition of all turnpike-gates within a certain distance of London, and to throw the repair of the roads upon the parishes—in fact, to provide for the repair of the roads out of a local rate. Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., said the object of the deputation was to request the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government to take measures to rid the metropolitan roads of all toll bars and gates within six miles of Charing-cross. It was a fact which had been clearly proved that every neighbourhood in which a toll-bar was placed suffered a deep injury, and that the people had to pay more for their provisions and other necessities than was the case in other districts where the nuisance did not exist. In France, Sweden, Norway, and in America there were no toll-gates; and as they existed in England they were a disgrace to our civilisation. A commission was appointed for the purpose of obtaining a diminution of the gates, but the result of the labours of that commission had been that the number of gates had increased from 70 to 117 (Laughter). Lord Palmerston said he supposed that the increase was to be accounted for by the additional number of side-bars in expanding neighbourhoods. Mr. Bradfield informed his Lordship that the practice was to put up side-bars, and to station boys there, and these boys were paid according to the amount they collected. The boys got as much as they could from the people passing through, but more frequently they got nothing at all (Laughter). The report of 1825 and 1826 was against a multiplication of bars, and it was provided that as soon as all debts were paid the gates should be removed. The debts had long since been paid off, and yet the gates were kept up. Lord Palmerston said the subject was doubtless one of great importance, and one on which he should not like to give a hasty opinion. He should feel obliged if the members of the deputation would transmit to him, as early as possible, a written statement of facts and arguments, and he would give it his best attention. At present he could not pledge her Majesty's Government to any decided course of operation in reference to the matter. The deputation thanked his Lordship for their reception, and retired.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.**—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this benevolent institution was held at the London Tavern on Thursday.—Admiral Vernon Harcourt presided. From the report it appeared that the society was in the enjoyment of increasing prosperity. Through the medium of the pulpit £545 had been raised towards defraying the expenses of the building fund; and during the past year a donation of 1000 francs had been received from the Emperor of the French, and £25 from Miss Nightingale. The report was adopted; and the proceedings, which were very interesting, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.**—The anniversary of this very meritorious society was held on Wednesday at Highbury Barn, when there was an attendance of the friends of the institution in number exceeding 600. The gentlemen who supported the chairman, Mr. T. Bass, M.P., were Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. E. James, Q.C., &c. There are at present 142 inmates in the asylum; and during the period of twenty-seven years the trade and their friends and connections have contributed upwards of £80,000 to provide an asylum for the reception and comfort of the less fortunate members of their particular calling. A report was read by Mr. Thomas Jones, the secretary, which in substance set forth the facts above stated, and announced that the amount of the subscription during the evening was £3565.

**CALEDONIAN BALL.**—This grand annual festival has been arranged to take place on Friday, the 19th of June. The lady patronesses are now in town, and have already commenced their meetings preliminarily to the fête, which, as usual, will take place at Willis's Rooms.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday last was 1050; of which 514 were deaths of males, 536 those of females. In the ten years 1847–56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1046; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary for comparison that the average should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1151. It appears that the number of persons who died last week was less by 100 than would have died if the average rate of mortality had ruled—a result which must be accepted as proof of a favourable condition of the public health. In the present returns are the deaths of six nonagenarians—a man 90 years of age, a widow 92 years, a man 93 years, a man and a woman 94 years, and a woman who died in the Merchant Taylors' Almshouses at Lee at the age of 97 years. Last week the births of 873 boys and 809 girls—in all 1682 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847–56 the average number was 1523.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. (reduced to sea level, and corrected for temperature.)	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
May 14	30.039	67.8	48.1	58.6	62.1	53.7	66.8	56.8	SE.	2	0.000
" 15	30.069	73.8	45.6	63.3	67.8	60.9	73.4	62.5	NW. E.	8	0.031
" 16	30.146	70.4	51.6	61.0	63.5	59.5	69.4	62.5	N.	10	0.000
" 17	30.095	69.7	49.4	60.2	62.4	58.5	69.5	56.4	NW. W.	0	0.000
" 18	30.037	71.6	43.2	60.1	62.9	57.3	70.9	56.5	S. W.	4	0.000
" 19	29.965	68.6	46.9	59.2	62.6	57.8	68.3	60.7	SW.	3	0.000
" 20	29.870	72.4	50.1	61.9	63.6	58.0	71.7	62.5	S. SW.	3	0.000
Means	30.030	70.6	47.8	60.6	63.0	58.0	70.0	59.7			0.031

The range of temperature during the week was 30.6 deg. A heavy thunderstorm took place after 11h. p.m. of the 15th, which continued for upwards of an hour. The lightning was forked, and very vivid, and accompanied with heavy peals of thunder. Rain was falling at the same time. The sky has been pretty clear during the week, with the exception of the days of the 15th and 16th, and the weather generally fine. Mist appeared about the horizon on the mornings of the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and the sky became suddenly and densely overcast at 1h. 15m. a.m. of the 20th, having been previously brilliantly clear. The wind was very changeable on the day of the 15th, and blowing rather freshly on the evening of the 20th. J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
May 13	30.038	58.6	51.4	78	8	52.9	67.8	SSW. NE. E.	198	0.032
" 14	29.986	58.8	50.6	76	2	51.2	67.1	E.	403	0.000
" 15	30.061	62.6	48.3	62	3	46.7	74.3	WNW ESE W E.	123	0.000
" 16	30.121	62.1	48.9	64	8	50.7	73.5	E. NW. SW.	113	0.000
" 17	30.067	62.6	43.2	52	1	47.3	71.3	WNW.	171	0.000
" 18	29.997	61.3	51.0	73	5	44.0	72.9	SW. W.	174	0.000
" 19	29.953	58.4	50.4	76	8	49.5	69.5	SW.	290	0.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

**RESPONSIBILITY OF CAB PROPRIETORS IN FRANCE.**—A case of appeal, involving the responsibility of masters for the acts of their servants, and which has excited much interest here, was decided on Saturday. Some time ago a cab-driver, named Collignon, assassinated one of his fares. He was tried, condemned, and executed. The widow of the murdered man laid an action against the owner of the cab driven by the assassin, from whom she claimed damages to the extent of 50,000 fr. The Court condemned the owner to 10,000 fr. damages, and his appeal against this sentence has been rejected, and the decision of the Court confirmed.—*Letter from Paris.*

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort remain at Osborne, where his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen has arrived on a visit. Her Majesty has taken daily out-door exercise, and on several occasions has driven out with the Duchess of Kent in the vicinity of Osborne. The Prince of Wales returned to Osborne on Wednesday from a tour of the Lake district, and Prince Alfred is expected to arrive from the Continent this week.

## CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The christening of the infant Princess will take place in the middle of next month, the sponsors being their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Princess will receive the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.

## THE COURT MOURNING.

The Court newsmen announce that as the time fixed for the present Court mourning will have expired previous to the approaching Drawing-rooms, no ladies except those of her Majesty's household and the wives of the members of the Cabinet and of the great officers of her Majesty's household are expected to appear in mourning; nor is mourning to be worn at the approaching Levee, except by the members of the Cabinet and officers of the household, who are to wear crape on their arms, swords, and hats. This does not apply to cases of private mourning.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir Richard Airey, left town on Monday morning for Aldershot, where the troops encamped had a grand field-day; after witnessing which his Royal Highness returned to London.

His Excellency the Russian Minister and the Countess Chrep-towitch have issued cards for large dinner parties at Chesham House on the 3rd proximo and on the 17th proximo. The Countess will have assemblies after the dinners on each evening.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny returned to town on Tuesday morning from Paris.

The Countess Spencer has issued invitations for an assembly at Spencer House on the 27th instant. The noble Earl gives a State dinner to celebrate the Queen's birthday on the preceding day.

The Earl of Powis will give a ball on Thursday, the 4th of June. Lord Brougham arrived in Paris on Monday last from his chateau at Cannes. The noble and learned Lord is daily expected in town to resume his place in the House of Lords.

**MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—A marriage is on the tapis between Captain the Hon. James A. Ponsonby, second son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord De Mauley, and the Hon. Louisa Gordon, Maid of Honour to the Queen, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and sister to Lady Augustus Fitzclarence, widow of the youngest son of the late King William IV.—Colonel the Hon. George Cadogan is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Ashworth, who has been one of the belles of aristocratic life during the past two seasons.—We understand that a marriage is arranged to take place between the Right Hon. Frederick Peel and the beautiful Miss Shelley, only daughter of John Shelley, Esq., of Avington, Hants, and niece of the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley.

**PRESENT FROM THE KING OF PORTUGAL TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.**—His Majesty the King of Portugal has just sent over to this country a present of cattle of a very peculiar breed to her Majesty Queen Victoria, consisting of a bull, two heifers, and a bull calf. The animals, which are of the most perfect symmetry, and very diminutive, standing scarcely forty inches high, are of a dun colour, and in fine condition. The cows are very docile, but the bull, on being driven from the station to Prince Albert's Model Farm, Frogmore, where they are now installed, exhibited a disposition rather the reverse of that of his companions, by tossing an unfortunate donkey, about his own size, which happened to come in his way. These lilliputian animals very much resemble the Alderney or Jersey breed, but appear to be scarcely more than half the size.

## THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

The first shilling day was Monday, when, strange to say, the attendance was less than it had been on almost any day in the previous week. On Thursday and Saturday the numbers were considerably over 7000, and on Monday they were only a little over 4000; on Tuesday they increased to over 5000. The same was the case at the commencement of the shilling days of the Great Exhibition in 1851, and there is no doubt that by degrees the people of Lancashire, and of England generally, will begin to appreciate the nature of the intellectual banquet provided for them, and attend it in numbers.

In connection with the subject of art, it may be mentioned that the Annual Exhibition of Modern Paintings and Works of Art at the Royal Manchester Institution was opened on Monday, when there was a very fair display, and a full attendance of visitors. In the evening a full-dress conversation was held; the magnificent rooms of the Institution being lighted up, and the effect of the pictures most splendid and cheerful. Amongst the most prominent exhibitors whose works attracted marked attention were L. Hughes, F. Marshall, W. Linton, C. J. Lewis, J. S. Raven, G. W. Heriot, S. Bough, Day Jackson, J. D. Watson, and J. A. Hammersley. A considerable number of the pictures met with purchasers, at fair, liberal prices, on the first day.

Mr. Otley commenced a series of lectures on the Fine Arts at the Royal Manchester Institution on Friday, when there was a very numerous audience, who evinced a lively interest in the subject.

We have received a communication from Mr. Salomons, the architect, of Manchester, with respect to his share in the construction of the Art-Treasures Palace. Mr. Salomons states, that in addition to the facade of the building (as stated in our Journal of last week), he (from the suggestion of Mr. Deane) arranged the offices, entrances, transept, water-colour galleries, upper galleries, &c. The whole of the architectural details in iron, brick, and wood, the transept windows, and other parts too numerous to mention, were made after Mr. Salomons' drawings. The constructive portion of the building was under the superintendence of Mr. Dredge. It is scarcely possible to divide the work executed by each of these gentlemen, as nothing was done without the engineer and architect consulting together.

## THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The announcement of the Betrothal of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England was published in the *Staats Anzeiger* of Sunday last. A translation of the announcement may not be unwelcome to our readers:—

His Majesty the King having been pleased to-day to inform the Royal Family and the Court that, with his own approbation and the consent of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the betrothal of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia with Princess Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, has taken place, A similar announcement has been made on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to her Majesty's Privy Council.

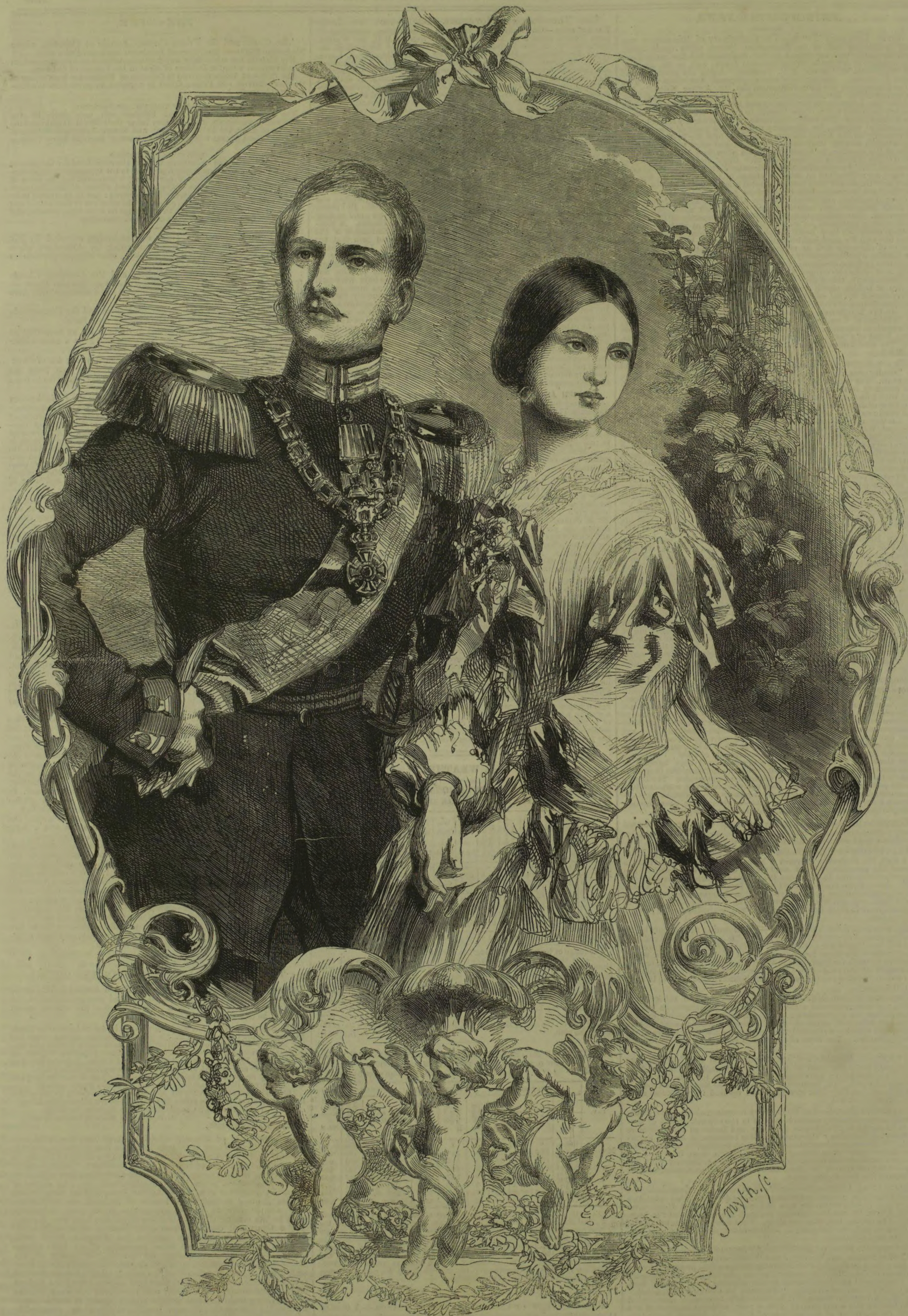
This joyful event, so gratifying to the Royal house and to the entire monarchy, is hereby made public by command of his Majesty the King. The High Chamberlain of his Majesty the King, General Field Marshal Count DOHNA.

Berlin, May 16, 1857.

In the midst of all this stiff official language (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) there is at least one hearty truth expressed; not only to the Royal house of Prussia, but to the entire monarchy, is the approaching union of the two Royal families a "joyful event;" the minority in the country, that does not view this union with most hearty satisfaction, is an infinitesimally small one. All shades of political parties, not even excluding the *Kreuz Zeitung* party, whom we are inclined to look on as hostile to England, simply because they are friendly to Russia, sympathise in the warmest aspirations for the coming alliance; and few Princesses have ever married into a Court and country where every heart is so widely and so warmly opened to welcome her, as the Princess Royal will, when she comes hither and takes possession of the little empire of affection that is preparing for her in the hearts of her future subjects. Though I must not venture on any details at present, I may at least mention that the men in Berlin whose minutes are most precious, and whose intellect and talents are of the highest order in this country, are already, and have been for some months past, devoting their time and thought to find means of best demonstrating the homage that Prussian intellect and heart are prepared to pay to the fair cousin of Great Britain's Royal family. From what I know of the men concerned, and the plans they entertain, I am ready to believe that the execution of them will be worthy the Princess and themselves; but I must not dilate on this further, for, though the betrothal of the young couple has been a public secret for a long time, the plan I allude to is for the present a private one.

We have engraved the Portraits of their Royal Highnesses upon the next page.





THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.





CONVENT OF LA MADONNA DEL SASSO, ABOVE LOCARNO, ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE.—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH.  
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



# EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

THE distinctive excellence of the thoroughly English school of landscape art in water-colours consists undoubtedly in the truth of its aerial effects. Turner, by his successes, forcibly directed attention to these effects, and the facility with which they are obtained on paper has often gained them even undue prominence on that subtile. Thus, we have seen that, through various gradations of cold colour, artists have ultimately arrived at representing distant mountains and water with pure blue, causing those objects to appear like so many holes in the picture. In the present Exhibition (always so conspicuous for its landscapes) we are, however, happy to find a marked improvement in this particular. The absorbency of the kind of paper used, and the grain of its surface, the minute depressions of which permit the eye, as it were, to follow the vanishing colour, are the simple and almost sole causes of the ease with which the illusive impressions of intervening air and distance can be conveyed. And then the equally minute prominences of the paper retaining their reflective lustre will explain the truthful and beautiful luminousness which a tyro can obtain almost as successfully on this preparation of linen as a Pynaker, a Cuyper, or a Claude can obtain the same effect on canvas.

Before confining our attention to the landscape-artists, we must do justice to Mr. Frederick Tayler's admirable painting of animals, as seen in No. 79. Not but that the charming, sweet portraits in No. 121 would place him well among the figure-painters. His representations of dogs are, however, unquestionably his most successful efforts. What, for instance, can be better than the busy, alert sagacity of these "Otter Hounds Questing" in No. 68?—the bold, broad whisk of the brush is also so suggestive of their coats.

Mr. Richardson seems to wander annually from Scotland to Italy. We have, as usual, the crag, the torrent, the heath, and the heather of the Highlands, with the indispensable pine in the foreground, which has been torn from the rocky fissures to which it clung in agony by one of the storms which has reeled with drunken fury down those gorges. We have also, as usual, sunny scenes in Calabria, delightfully clear and pure. Mr. Richardson is equally masterly in whatever he attempts. Still, these works convey the impression of a highly artistic effort, rather more than that they are the emanation of a mind which owes everything to nature.

"Haymaking—Lewes, Sussex" (39), by Mr. Davidson, is exquisitely simple and pure in feeling, and very modest—indeed, almost too negative—in colour.

"Martello Tower in Pevensey Bay" (148), by Mr. Naftel, is wonderful for the breadth of tone, the tender staidness, and extraordinary luminosity of its sky. The gentle march of its serried waves is also beautifully rendered. All the other works of this artist are very brilliant in effect, and positive in colour—which results, however, occasionally in a vivacity which almost sets one's teeth on edge. His still water is very transparent, with here and there the silver-frosting of a ripple or a gleaming reflection from the sky as of burnished steel.

"Eisenburg, Switzerland" (115), by Mr. Rosenberg, is admirably true to Alpine scenery—the distinctness of everything in the thin air, the pale green velvety grass; the goats, the chalet, and the fir-trees; the splintered rocks, and the apparently near summit of the Alp, with the snow lodging on the shelves of its prismatic granite.

Another Swiss view—"The Alps at Sunset" (156), by Mr. Collingwood—has a very fine effect. The clouds are at our feet, and the long level shadow is gradually rising like a deluge soon to quench the rosy light which lingers on the mountain-tops. Yet another scene in Switzerland—"The Source of the Visp, under Monte Rosa" (4)—is full of Alpine character. We are placed mere pigmies among the stupendous fragments of a pre-Adamite world. By Mr. Collingwood there is also an excellent old interior (43).

Mr. Duncan is admirably true to nature in "View of Spithead from the Isle of Wight" (169), and broad and free in execution. As we are engraving No. 42 by this artist, we shall have another opportunity of referring to his well-known excellence.

We have Engraved Mr. Collingwood Smith's "Convent of La Madonna del Sasso, above Locarno, on the Lago Maggiore." Very few views, we think our readers will acknowledge, are better adapted for engraving than the glorious scene before us. Apart from the wonderful variety of colour in the picture itself—ranging from the black-green masses of the fir foliage to the most delicate tints of the far-off Alpine range, with their opalescent hues, losing their pale snow shadows in the tender blue of cool morning light;—apart from all the surpassing loveliness of Italian colour, nothing could be more exquisitely beautiful in form, in composition, and in variegated gradations of tone. It embraces all the elements of the picturesque. The rugged foreground, with its jagged rocks, its flashing—foaming torrent, its sudden ravine, and crumbling bridge, contrast, in their devious outline, so admirably with the still, level lines of the peaceful lake. And, although we have not the blue of the sapphire's heart gleaming from its deep waters, all must feel how elegantly the contrast is carried out in the middle distance by the conventual buildings crowning each crag and tottering on the verge of each dizzy precipice. Then the foreground forms are broken and repeated in endless diversity, but softened in character where they sweep away to apparently join the distant mountain-chain thrown from the Spuga;—and then they return circuitously, as if to form a guardian cordon of giants, round the lovely lago, and screen it from the ruffling winds. Contrast, repetition, and variety, are afforded in every part of the picture. Every cleft and crevice of the rocks, even on their perpendicular faces, bristles with vegetation. The lowly aloe unfolds its leaves at the tenacious roots of the stately melancholy pine, and the stunted olives which climb the hill on the left in mournful procession contrast with thin saplings and shrubs, and the graceful festoons of the vine, as they hang suspended on the opposite heights. Talk of being buried in a convent! who would not forsake the world for such a fair scene as this? It is, however, as well calculated to humiliate as to delight and elevate. When the eye ranges over vast panoramic views like this, the mind expands with the impression; but, when, knowing the magnitude of those snow-crested masses in the distance, we look at the rock at our feet, and find it occupies an equal space in the eye of sense, we feel how the mind's eye is limited and circumscribed in our ordinary life by the conditions of our being and the limitation of our senses: but the same littleness of our nature turns the star into a speck. Let us not complain, however, since experience teaches us that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and our picture will confirm it. To all the inherent charms of the scenery before us the artist has added the exquisite accidental effect described in the lines:—

The morn is up again, the dewy morn,  
With breath all incense and with cheek all bloom,  
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,  
And living as if earth contained no tomb,  
And glowing into day.

[In a small portion of the Edition the Engraving upon the preceding page is erroneously designated "The Alps at Sunset."]

Mr. J. D. Harding gives us "Venice" (12) under the aspect described in the following lines of Byron:—

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;  
Sunset divides the sky with her.

Objects seen in such an hour; it will be remembered, appear sometimes peculiarly phantasmal when you look, as in this picture, towards the part of the sky containing the moon, and Mr. Harding has given this effect very successfully. A view in Switzerland (45) is very forcible and rich in general effect; but we should like to see a little more individuality and character in the detail.

"The Harbour, Dort" (157), by Mr. Andrews, is a fine work, full of bustle, and with a keen sense of all-pervading atmosphere.

Mr. Branwhite is, perhaps, hardly up to his previous water-mark; still there are a few rays of his own glowing light in "Kilgeran Castle, South Wales" (3), and the whole scene seems as if preserved in amber—it is so rich and deep in tone.

There is much quiet Claude-like feeling about Mr. Finch's "Landscape with Cattle" (21).

The warm suffused tone in "Linton, North Devon" (135), by Mr. George Frapp, is very pleasing, and the clearness of No. 82 is still more charming; but "Scene at the Head of Glencoe" (37) appears

rather woolly, or as if painted on blotting paper. We suppose, however, great allowance must be made for "Scotch mist."

"On the Grand Canal, Venice" (50), by Mr. William Callow, is very mellow and still, with morning effect; as is also No. 163. No. 111, by the brother (P) of this artist, Mr. John Callow, shows boldness and observation; but we suspect the lurid tempestuous sky is a little too brown.

"Plymouth Sound" (93), by Mr. Jackson, is a faithful rendering of the locality, and equally true in its threatening sky. The clouds are worked in leaving a soft absence of grain (similar to pastel-painting), which has a felicitous aerial effect.

We would willingly have avoided any allusion to Mr. Cox's pictures, but as there still appears to be a melancholy wilful infatuation, not only in the artist himself, and which appears to be unfortunately on the increase, but also in a portion of the public, we are bound honestly to state our impressions. It appears, then, to us that these works have gradually lost very nearly all, not simply of imitative, but even representative or suggestive truth. There was a time when a breadth of handling, apparently utterly oblivious of form, and perfectly incomprehensible when viewed near, yet—owing to the truth of the general effect of the picture—assumed at a proper distance, through the wonderful assimilating power of our binocular vision, a startling appearance of reality—almost of relief. Now, alas! this quality is gone, and little left but a hopeless, unmeaning confusion, in which earth and sky are scarcely distinguishable.

The gallery is enlivened by some of Mr. Bartholomew's floral displays; and there is a very excellent fruit-piece (No. 255) by Mr. Rosenberg; but in the department of still-life Mr. Hunt is still pre-eminent. Look, for example, at the indescribable consummate mimicry in No. 294—those apple-blossoms, the materials of that nest, the moss, the lichens, &c. Perhaps still more astonishing is the relief of the objects in No. 311. The roses, too, have those exquisite pearly purplish half-tints which we so seldom see imitated with their true, natural, delicately-blended transparency and bloom.

Want of scope compels us to the simple mention of the names of the following artists whose works would otherwise claim attention—viz., Messrs. Gastineau, Cox, jun., Holland, and Evans.

## MUSIC.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE Piccolomini and Giuglini have been the great attractions of the week, dividing their exertions between the "Traviata" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." This latter opera has had a triumphant success, every repetition having drawn overflowing audiences, and being received with, if possible, increasing enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that the parts of *Lucia* and of *Edgar* are the greatest achievements both of Piccolomini and of Giuglini. The only novelty is the pretty ballet, "Acalista," in which the leading part is sustained by the celebrated Spanish dancer, Madame Perea Nena. In another column we have noticed this ballet, and engraved one of its most prominent scenes.

THERE is now another "Traviata"—at the LYCEUM. It was first performed there on Saturday last. The *Violetta* is Madame Bosio, who made a great sensation in this part at St. Petersburg last season. Young, beautiful, and graceful, she looks the part as well as possible; she acts with a degree of refinement which scarcely comports with the character, and detracts somewhat from the joyous abandon of the earlier scenes; but the agonies of the girl's grief and her lingering death (from heart-break more than disease) are painted with great truth and feeling. Her vocal performance is exquisite. She almost re-creates Verdi's pretty but trivial melodies, singing them with charming purity and sweetness, and clothing their bareness with those light and transparent embroideries which adorn, without concealing, the forms beneath. Mario is *Alfredo*, in which part he first appeared in Paris. His handsome person, recherché attire, and distinguished air are quite in keeping; and his rich mellow voice adds to the tone of voluptuous languor which he throws into his singing. In the graver scenes, however, we felt a lack of sensibility and passionate expression. Graziani gives new importance to the part of the elder *Germon*, in which he, too, has had great success at Paris. The struggle between the old man's sense of inexorable duty and his kindly and compassionate nature is drawn with true pathos; and his singing, especially of the really affecting air at the conclusion of the second act, is worthy of his acting. The opera is got up with care and completeness. All the decorations are rich, and in good taste; and, notwithstanding the smallness of the stage, the spectacle (particularly in the ball-room scene) is magnificent.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY's third concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. It will be seen from the following programme that it was of even more than ordinary interest:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia in A minor, No. 3	Madame Clara Novello (Idomeneo)	..	Mendelssohn.
Aria, "Zeffiretti lusinghieri,"	Madame Clara Novello (Idomeneo)	..	Mozart.
Overture (ou Suite) in D major	..	..	J. S. Bach.
Concerto, pianoforte, in G, Herr Rubinstein	..	..	Rubinstein.
PART II.			
Sinfonia in F, No. 8	Madame Clara Novello, ..	..	Beethoven.
Recit., "Non je n'espère plus,"	Madame Clara Novello, ..	..	Gluck.
Aria, "Oh toi, que prolonges mes jours,"	Iphigénie on Tauride, ..	..	Rubinstein.
Solos, pianoforte, ..	Polonaise in E flat, ..	..	Spoeh.
Overture (Berg-geist)	..	..	..

Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.

Much curiosity had been for some time excited in our musical circles by the expected arrival of Herr Rubinstein, of Vienna, a young musician, who has gained an immense reputation throughout Germany as a pianist of the very highest order. Before coming to London he visited Paris, where his performances were as successful as they had been in his own country. The Philharmonic Society did their duty to their subscribers by losing no time in engaging an artist of such celebrity, and he made his first appearance in England at this concert. He performed his own music—a concerto with the full orchestra, and two little pieces in the chamber style, and without any accompaniment. He was very warmly applauded; and, though we find that his merits both as a composer and performer have produced much difference of opinion among the critics, yet it cannot, we think, be disputed, that he is one of the greatest performers of the day. His strength of hand is remarkable; and the rapidity of his finger, and apparent ease with which he executes every conceivable difficulty, fill the listener with absolute wonder. We never heard such marvels from the hands of Thalberg himself. But executive powers derive their value from the uses to which they are applied, and it is on this head that differences of opinion have arisen. We think, however, that the question as to the intrinsic qualities of Herr Rubinstein's music is not to be disposed of after only a single hearing: experience ought to teach musical critics caution on such subjects. Music is not a stationary art; it is always in a state of change, and its changes have hitherto been, on the whole, progressive. When a musician has from time to time appeared, gifted with a bold and original genius, he is slow to gain general favour, for it is difficult to throw off the impressions made by long-established models. There are few musical critics of any length of standing who have not found themselves compelled to abandon opinions, an obstinate adherence to which would leave them behind the progress of art. For ourselves, we confess that there were many things in Rubinstein's performance which we could neither understand nor enjoy, but then there were many things which we both understood and enjoyed; and we are willing, therefore, to believe that when we have heard him oftener we shall understand and enjoy his music more. The performance, for the first time in England, of old Sebastian Bach's fine orchestral work was also an occurrence of great interest. We owe its introduction to Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the conductor of these concerts, who is also president of the "Bach Society." It is in the form, usual in the days of Bach and Handel, which preceded the modern symphony, being a *suite* or series of movements, some of which were named from the popular dances of the time—the Gavotte, the Saraband, the Gigue, &c. The whole work is altogether charming, and the audience found it a rich and welcome treat. The two great symphonies of Mendelssohn and Beethoven were, as usual, superbly played; and Madame Clara Novello, also as usual, sang with all her admirable power and beauty. The rooms were crowded to the very doors.

AT the Concert of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday last, the performances consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D minor, No. 75; Spohr's Trio in F, for piano, violin, and violoncello; and Mendelssohn's Quintet in B flat, Op. 87. M. Sainton was the first violin, Signor Liatti the violoncello, and Herr Hallé the pianist. Willis' great room was crowded to the doors with the most distinguished amateurs of both sexes in London.

MRS. ANDERSON, our eminent pianist, had her annual concert on Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. The whole resources of the establishment were put in requisition—principal singers, orchestra, and chorus—and the performance was conducted by Signor Bonetti, the able *chef d'orchestre* of the theatre. In addition to the members of the company, Madame Clara Novello gave her assistance. Mrs. Anderson herself played Hummel's beautiful piece, "Le Retour de Londres;" and, though she seems to have withdrawn in a great measure from performing in public, she showed that her powers are as great as ever. Mrs. Jewson played Mendelssohn's Rondo in E flat in a manner which did great honour to the talents of that excellent young pianist. The theatre was crowded with the most fashionable company.

A VERY excellent and successful Chamber Concert was given on Wednesday morning at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street, by the distinguished vocalist Madame Enderssohn. And, on the same evening, a grand miscellaneous concert was given at Exeter Hall, by Madame Graever and Herr Goffria. There was a long and varied programme, and a host of vocal and instrumental performers: among the former were Madame Novello, Miss Dolby, and Madame de Westenstrand, a Swedish lady just arrived, who showed herself to be a vocal star of the first magnitude. Among the instrumentalists were Madame Schumann, Ernst Signor Bottesini, and Madame Graever herself. The hall was well filled, and the performances went off successfully.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—On Saturday an equestrian company, under the name of "The Great American and Continental Troupe," commenced a striking series of performances in the arena of this theatre. The pit has been covered over for the purpose, and the circus extends to the back of the stage, which is ornamented by an arch and a screen, through which the performers enter. The prices being low, the attendance was numerous. Nor is the entertainment of its kind undeserving of encouragement; the riders possessing classical grace, and the athletes performing a variety of genuine marvels. Miss Ella is the directress of the troupe, and, by her bravery and skill, sets an example which they may be proud to emulate. Her leaping, both through the so-called balloons, and particularly in the steeplechase, is literally wonderful. Next to her Miss Newsome and Miss Wells are entitled to take rank; and Mrs. Newsome exhibits her usual adroitness and grace in the *ménage*; nor must Madame Schaplin be omitted, she being entitled to our praise for her fearless equestrianism. The Delevanti family perform the athletic tricks, and are dexterous and daring to a fault. Their feats on the perch are dazzlingly terrible. Feats of strength with the horizontal pole were likewise accomplished by Messrs. Potter and Jennings. There are also two French Clowns, and one English—distinguished as the Shakespeare Clown—Mr. Walleit, who merits his cognomen, and has personal advantages and a good voice to serve for the better illustrators of his wit, which is fertile and fanciful. Mr. Swann, too, deserves praise for his curious contortions. Altogether, the exhibition is highly meritorious, and must command popularity.

ST. JAMES'S.—The "Bouffes Parisiens," of whom rumour had foretold much that was excellent, have appeared at this theatre, and fully justified all predictions. They are as new to Paris almost as London, their first appearance in the Champs Elysées occurring in 1855, from which they removed in the following winter to the Passage Choiseul. Their success has been surprising, but only in proportion to their merits. The troupe engaged in the performances on Wednesday was, exclusive of supers, composed of five persons, but of these each "was a soldier fit to stand by Cæsar;" and able, certainly, to "give" an applaudable "direction" to the public mind. They acted in three pieces of one act each, exceedingly simple in plot, but accompanied with some very pleasing music and several songs, which were admirably sung. The first piece is an *opérette* in one act, entitled "M'sieu Landry"—the hero being acted by M. Gertpre, who, as the village Lothario, looked as gay, and as sparkling, and as awkward as might be. He is the cause of much jealous uneasiness to *Parfait*, a miller (M. Guyot), whose squabbles with his wife (Mlle. Dalmont) were very amusing. But we must dwell rather on Mlle. Mareschal, as *Suzanne* (*niece de Parfait*), as this is the only part in which she appears during the evening. Her naïveté and uncontrollable admiration for the rustic beau were vividly interpreted, and her general manner was most charming. The next piece, "Les Deux Aveugles," brought forward the principal actor, M. Pradeau, whose face is a fortune in itself. A flexible oval, it twists about into any number of grotesque countenances that may be required, and as the pretended blindman on the bridge across the Seine may be said, in the brief time allotted for his exhibition, to "have acted many parts." These contortions, if we must call them so, are wonderfully expressive; and there is also a short, contemptuous motion of the right arm, which aids the humour of the moment, that calls for notice. M. Gertpre, as the rival beggar, had also his peculiar points; and no performers could be more equally matched for such an encounter of their wits and physical energies than these two pretended mendicants. The excitement they produced was extreme, and the house resounded with acclamations. The third piece, entitled "Ba-ta-clan," was in Chinese costume, in which M. Pradeau acted *Fe-ni-han* (*souverain de Ché-i-noor*), who turns out, with those of his suite, and captain of his guard, to be French, without having previously suspected it, so well had each assumed the Chinese character. The music of the piece is quite operatic, and the dresses are splendid; but the *dénouement* was too verbose, and so much prolonged as to exhaust the patience of the audience. M. Pradeau went on jesting after the action was exhausted. Nevertheless, the little drama was highly meritorious, and no doubt, with its companion pieces, will command ultimate popularity. Altogether, the performances constitute an especial treat.

ASTLEY'S has been turned into a sort of equestrian Opera-house. On Monday the "Trovatore" was produced there, with a very good vocal and dramatic company, including Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Huddart, and Mr. Augustus Braham. The performance was not only very satisfactory, but the tournament and some other scenes gave occasion to splendid and imposing equestrian spectacle, in which Mr. Cooke's quadrupeds and their riders acquitted themselves to the admiration and delight of a crowded audience.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's new Entertainment continues to be given daily, with increasing effect. Since our former notice the lady has become more completely identified with the various characters she represents; and the performance is on the whole more attractive and amusing than any we have yet witnessed amongst those "Popular Illustrations" for which Mr. and Mrs. Reed have so long distinguished themselves at this agreeable place of resort.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—This deservedly popular resort was opened for the season, with a host of novel attractions, on Monday evening. The gardens themselves are in fine order, the parterres of flowers presenting a beautiful appearance, such as Vauxhall in its two centuries of existence never afforded. The pictorial decorations extend to every part of the grounds, and have a charming effect. Among the novelties is a new mode of illuminating the platform, in the centre of which is placed the orchestra. From the circular iron-work rise standards of tasteful design supporting coloured glass stars, between which are festoons of gaslights and richly-cut glass drops. This splendid decoration has been executed by Messrs. Defries, of Houndsditch. Another introduction of cut glass, in a fountain and cascade, is a beautifully imitative work. The sculptural decorations throughout the grounds have been greatly increased, and the appearance of the whole place is extremely gay and sparkling. M. Bosio's band was in its full strength, and a full military band supplied a variety of first-class music. There was also a capital concert, and various *al fresco* performances. In the theatre, which has been newly decorated, a *troupe* of sable melodists performed a burlesque opera; and a pantomimic ballet, entitled "The Gipsy Girl, or the Doctor in Love"—supported by the talents of Miss Cushnie, Miss Louise Leclerc, and an efficient *corps de ballet*, under the direction of M. Milano—afforded intense amusement to a crowded audience. The gardens were thronged.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—MR. W. H. RUSSELL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE WAR.—On Saturday evening Mr. Russell completed his interesting narrative. His lectures on that and the previous evening brought down the events of the war to the latest occurrences. The victory of the Alma had been achieved, but a consecutive result was unfortunately wanted. Instead of immediately seizing upon Sebastopol, the army was doomed to remain through a long siege and a weary winter. Sebastopol might have been taken with little re-



Northumberland, Esq., deceased (who was the second son of the fourth baronet) by a daughter of Edward Charlton, late of Sandhoe House, Northumberland, Esq., deceased. He succeeded his late brother Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart., in 1812, and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland in 1841.





GREAT BOAT-RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND £400.

#### GREAT BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND £400.

THE great Sculling Race for 200 sovs a side, and the championship of the Thames, between Henry Kelly, of Fulham, and James Messenger, of Teddington which for nearly twelve months had been the subject of speculation amongst persons fond of aquatic sports, took place on Tuesday afternoon (last week) in the presence of an immense number of spectators—no race for the championship ever having created a greater interest. It is stated in the *Sun* that Messenger obtained the championship about three years back by defeating the renowned Tom Cole, who had twice defeated the celebrated Robert Combes; since which time he has had no other challenge until last spring, when Kelly, having won the Scullers' Race at the Thames Regatta, and twice defeated Mackinny, immediately challenged the champion—which challenge was duly accepted by Messenger, but was postponed. Kelly, in the mean time, having again won the Scullers' Race at the great Thames Regatta, accepted the challenge of Richard Buttle, of Norwich, to row two races, home and home, for £50 a side each, both of which he won easily. It is, therefore, not surprising that his friends should have been sanguine on this race, making him the favourite at 5 and 6 to 4. The start took place at seven minutes past four—Kelly, having won

the toss for choice of stations, choosing the north, or Middlesex side. After a fair start Kelly immediately took the lead, and off Searle's was a clear boat-length a head. On nearing Craven Cottage he had increased the lead to two boat-length's, and at the Crab-tree to about three, retaining about that lead to Hammersmith-bridge, which distance he performed in nine minutes; from this time he gradually increased his lead, reaching Barnes-bridge in twenty minutes, and doing the whole distance, though not at all pressed, in twenty-three minutes and a quarter, beating Messenger by a minute. The winner rowed in a beautiful new boat built for him by Mr. Taylor, of Newcastle; and Messenger rowed in one of his own boats.

#### THE FIRST YACHT MATCH OF THE SEASON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE season commenced with great spirit at Ryde, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., when the long-talked-of match round the Isle of Wight came off between the *Shadow* cutter, 52 tons, Sir Gilbert Easte, and the *Coquette* schooner, 47 tons, S. Pigott, Esq. The weather was bright and sunny, with a fine fresh breeze from the east. At ten precisely the starting-gun was fired from the R.V.Y. club-house, when

both yachts were under way in first-rate style, canting their heads in to the island—both skippers being wide awake, working their craft up to the Sands head buoy, close in shore, out of the tide. So close were they that it was feared they would ground on the sands. The *Coquette*, after passing inside the Sands head buoy, laid her course out to Bembridge ledge—the *Shadow* keeping farther off, apparently to round the Noman; consequently the *Coquette* was first to pass the ledge (11.30), when up went gafftopsails, squaresail, and balloon-jib, walking off in prime style, with wind and tide in favour. Off Bonchurch the schooner had headed the cutter considerably. After a beautiful run to the Needles, the schooner passed the rocks at 2.13, the cutter at 2.25. Now came the tug: both tide and wind dead against them, it was tack for tack up to Sconce point. The *Shadow* passed *Coquette* off the fort, the latter yacht being humbugged by H.M. brig *Rolla* tacking close on her weather, compelling her to go about and lose her way; the cutter passed on her weather, and gradually increased her distance till she arrived at Ryde 6.1, *Coquette* at 6.16—no great defeat when the disadvantages of a schooner, compared with a cutter, are taken into consideration, the whole of the course inside the island being a dead beat with short tacks.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Fowles, the marine artist at Ryde.



SAILING MATCH ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT OF "THE SHADOW" CUTTER AND "COQUETTE" SCHOONER.



## T H E N E W P A R L I A M E N T .



MR. PATRICK McMAHON, M.P. FOR WEXFORD COUNTY.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



MR. G. W. P. DENTINCK, M.P. FOR NORFOLK, WEST.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PAGE 480.)



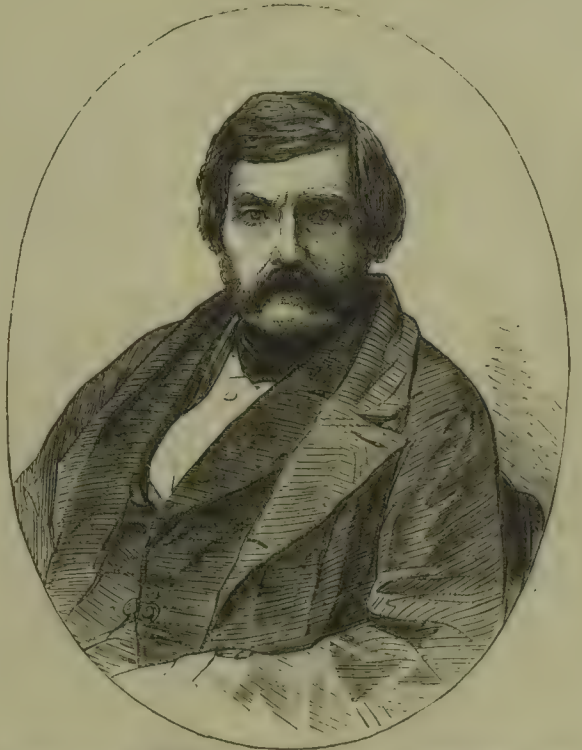
SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, BART., M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 483.)



RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P. FOR LEICESTERSHIRE,  
NORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 452.)



MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, C.B., M.P. FOR NORFOLK, EAST.—FROM  
A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 480.)



LIEUT.-COL. W. H. SYKES, F.R.S., M.P. FOR ABERDEEN.—FROM  
A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 504.)



MR. J. G. DODSON, M.P. FOR SUSSEX, EAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 482.)



MR. JAMES WYLD, M.P. FOR BODMIN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 448.)



MR. E. G. SALISBURY, M.P. FOR CHESTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 449.)



## TADIES' DRESSES, &c.—Patterns

**M**ESMERISM.—Captain HUDSON will commence in SCARBOROUGH on MONDAY, JUNE 1st.

Applications for Shares, with the bankers' receipt for the deposit, to be addressed to Messrs. Mullens and Co., 3, Lombard-street; or to the Secretary of the Company, 33, Cannon-street, City, where forms can be obtained.

**FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLIN ROBES,** of the very finest quality, and perfectly fast colours, containing sufficient quantity for full flouncées, at 9s. 9d. each. They are the same in every respect as charged 18s.—**HARVEY and CO.,** next the Railway Arch, Westminster-road. Patterns free.

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SCENE FROM "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE: "LUCIA," MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI; "EDGARDO," M. GIUGLINI.

SCENE FROM "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,"  
AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Our opera-going readers will at once recognise the subject of the accompanying sketch; and it is, therefore, scarcely necessary to explain that the two figures are those of Mdle. Piccolomini and Giuglini, in the characters of *Lucy Ashton* and *Edgar of Ravenswood*. He has burst into the room where the wedding party is assembled; and, having ascertained from the lips of the trembling bride that the signature to the fatal contract is really her handwriting, pours upon her

head a torrent of reproaches and imprecations; while she, almost sinking at his feet, is the image of despair and incipient madness. This scene, on the part of both performers, is a piece of singularly beautiful and pathetic acting.

SCENE FROM "ACALISTA," THE NEW BALLET AT  
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This pretty ballet, got up for the introduction of Madame Perea Nena,

the celebrated Spanish dancer, was produced for the first time on Saturday last. It includes several of the national dances, so full of character and so dramatic, which this accomplished artist has already rendered popular at the Haymarket Theatre; but a new and brilliant colouring has been given them by the ingenious framework in which they are set, and the splendour of the grouping and tableaux. The accompanying sketch represents the beautiful Castanet Dance which concludes the first tableau; the principal figures being Perea Nena as *Acalista*, the heroine, and M. Baratti as *Amyntas*, her lover.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ACALISTA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 484.)

## SCOTLAND.

THE Parliament of Scotland was first united to that of England in 1707. In Scottish counties the constituency, as fixed by the Reform Act, is the same as it was before that date, comprising all tenants in chief of the Crown holding lands of 40s. value (old extent), or of £400 Scots valued rent; together with owners of land of £10 annual value, fifty-seven years leaseholders, lifeholders with a clear £10 yearly interest; yearly tenants paying £50 rent; and all tenants whose interest has cost them £300. In Scottish cities and boroughs the constituency, as settled by the Reform Act, embraces the occupiers of houses of £10 clear annual value, whether as proprietor, tenant, or joint occupier; together with the *bona fide* owners of such properties, resident or not, and husbands, *jure uxoris*, after the death of their wives holding by the courtesy of Scotland. These were enfranchised in 1832 in lieu of the magistrates and town-councillors, who previously used to choose the representatives.

**ABERDEEN.**—This city returns one member. Its constituency formerly consisted of the town-councillors of Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and two other contributory towns; but the Reform Act assigned a member to old and new Aberdeen conjointly. Its population, which was 53,019 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 71,973; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2160 to 4547. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 the other contributory places were erected into a separate constituency under the title of the Montrose Burghs. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir) Alexander Bannerman, Captain A. D. Fordyce, and by its present member.

**COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SYKES**, an East Indian Director, and late Chairman of that Company. Was Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1854-55. Author of several papers on the Statistics, Antiquities, and History of India. Joined the Bombay army in 1804, and passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages; served in the Deccan 1817-20, and was afterwards Statistical Reporter to Government at Bombay. Retired on rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831. Is a Liberal, and unpigged supporter of Lord Palmerston.

**ABERDEENSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 177,601 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 212,032, and its registered electors showed an increase from 2450 to 4022. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the hon. Admiral W. Gordon, who sat till 1854, and by its present member.

**LORD HADDO**, the eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and national education, but opposed to the ballot; first returned in 1854, on the retirement of his uncle, Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, who had sat for the county 34 years. Supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**ARGYLLSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 101,400 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 89,293; but its registered electors showed an increase from 985 to 2156. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Argyll. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. H. Callender, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Mr. A. Campbell, the Right Hon. D. McNeill, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., and by its present member.

**MR. ANDREW S. FINLAY**, a son of the late K. Finlay, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; is a Commissioner of Supply and a magistrate for Argyllshire. He now enters Parliament as a Liberal, unpigged, but will give Lord Palmerston a general support; is in favour of reform, sound economy and extended education.

**AYR & CO.**—This district of burghs returns one member. Its population, which was 22,626 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 34,344; and its registered electors showed an increase from 693 to 1327. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Eglinton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, Lord James Stuart (now M.P. for the county), and by its present member.

**MR. EDWARD HENRY J. CRAWFORD**, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Bute; a barrister of the Home Circuit; and editor of the *Legal Examiner*. He was first returned in 1852, as a Liberal. Is in favour of extended suffrage, and the ballot; opposed to the Maynooth grant and religious endowments. He voted with Ministers on the China question.

**AYRSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 145,100 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 189,868; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3197 to 3823. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Bute and Ailsa and the Earl of Eglinton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. A. Oswald, Mr. John Dunlop, Lord Kelburne (now Earl of Glasgow), Mr. A. Oswald, Col. J. H. Blair (killed at Inkerman), Sir J. Fergusson, and by its present member.

**LORD PATRICK JAMES STUART**, uncle to the Marquis of Bute. Is Lord Lieutenant of Bute, and formerly sat for Cardiff, for Caithness and Bute, and for the Ayr Burghs; elected for Ayrshire 1857. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform, ballot, progress, education, Maynooth grant, and civil and religious liberty.

**BANFFSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 48,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 64,171; and its registered electors showed an increase from 560 to 813. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain G. Ferguson, and by its present member.

**THE EARL OF FIFE**, Lord Lieutenant of Banff and Moray, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Aberdeen and Elgin; and formerly Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the county since 1837. He is opposed to the ballot.

**BERWICKSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 34,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,297; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1060 to 1073. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Home and Lauderdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. Marjoribanks, Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, and by its present member.

**THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT**, a brother of Lord Polwarth, and a barrister of the Middle Temple. Was formerly a member of the Northern Circuit. He formerly sat for Roxburghshire, and since 1847 for Berwickshire. He is a Conservative, and has voted for inquiry into Maynooth, and for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

**BUTESHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 14,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 16,608; and its registered electors showed an increase from 294 to 491. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Bute and the Duke of Hamilton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir William Rae, Bart., and by its present member.

**THE RIGHT HON. JAMES A. STUART-WORTLEY**, a son of the first Lord Wharfedale. Is Solicitor-General, and a Deputy Lieutenant for London and Buteshire. Was Solicitor-General to the late Queen Dowager, Judge Advocate General and Recorder of London, and formerly sat for Halifax. Has sat for the county since 1842. Is a Liberal Conservative, and has voted for inquiry into Maynooth. Supported Ministers on the China question.

**CAITHNESSSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 34,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 37,709; and its registered electors showed an increase from 270 to 612. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Sinclair family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir G. Sinclair, Bart., and by its present member.

**MR. GEORGE TRAILL**, Vice Lieutenant of Caithness, for which he has sat since 1841. Was M.P. for Shetland and Orkney before and after the Reform Act. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage. Is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

**CLACKMANNANSHIRE AND KINROSSSHIRE.**—These counties return one member between them; though, previously to the Reform Act, they returned one member alternately, instead of conjointly. Their population, which was 23,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 41,495; and their registered electors showed an increase from 878 to 1658. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Abercromby. Among their more noted members may be mentioned the names of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Since the Reform Act, the counties have been represented by the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the Hon. G. R. (afterwards Lord) Abercromby, Major-General Sir W. Morison, Mr. James Johnstone, and by their present member.

**VISCOUNT MELGUND**, the eldest son of the Earl of Minto, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roxburgh. He has previously sat for Hlythe and for Greenock. Is a Liberal, in favour of extensive reform, and of "assisting oppressed nationalities," and will give Lord Palmerston a general support.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 33,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 45,163; and its registered electors showed an increase from 924 to 1314. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Argyll and Montrose. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John G. Colquhoun, Mr. A. Dennistoun, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and by its present member.

**MR. ALEXANDER SMOLLETT**, a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is a Conservative, in favour of Free-trade and religious education; is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat since 1841 for the county, which he had twice unsuccessfully contested.

**DUMFRIES.**—This district returns one member. Its population, which was about 20,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 22,752; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 980 to 881. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Queensberry. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lieut.-General M. Sharpe and by its present member.

**MR. WILLIAM EWART**, brother of Mr. J. C. Ewart, the member for Liverpool, and a barrister-at-law. He is a Liberal, in favour of free trade, the ballot, and non-sectarian education; has made motions and passed bills for the establishment of public libraries and museums and schools of design, and for the abolition of capital punishment. He sat formerly for Blethlingley, Liverpool, and Wigan; has represented Dumfries since 1841. He voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, and against the Maynooth grant.

**DUMFRIESSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 73,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 78,123; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1170 to 2520. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Queensberry and the Earl of Hopetoun. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Drumlanrig (now Marquis of Queensberry), and by its present member.

**MR. JOHN J. HOPE-JOHNSTONE**, a cousin of the Earl of Hopetoun; and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for co. Dumfries. He is a Liberal Conservative; he sat for the county 1830-47, and was re-elected just previous to the general election, on the accession of Lord Drumlanrig to the Marquisate of Queensberry. It is not a little singular that for twenty-six years there has not been a contest for this constituency.

**DUNDEE.**—This borough first returned one member in 1835, previously to which it was only a contributory to the St. Andrew's Burghs. Its population, which was 45,355 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 78,931; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1622 to 3190. It has been represented by Mr. G. Kinloch, Sir H. Parnell (afterwards Lord Congleton), Mr. G. Duncan, and by its present member.

**SIR JOHN OGILVY**, Bart., Governor of Forfarshire, and Captain in the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. Was formerly Lieutenant in 2nd Life Guards. He is now first returned, as a Liberal. Is in favour of extended franchise, and opposed to withdrawal of Maynooth grant.

**EDINBURGH.**—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 162,156 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 160,302; but its registered electors showed a slight increase from 6048 to 6230. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Viscount Melville. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. F. Jeffrey, editor of the *Edinburgh Review* (afterwards a Scotch Judge), Mr. J. Abercromby (formerly Speaker, and now Lord Dunfermline), Sir John (now Lord) Campbell, Mr. T. B. Macaulay (the poet and historian), Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., and by its present members.

**1. MR. CHARLES COWAN**, a paper manufacturer at Edinburgh, and an elder of the Free Church of Scotland; having been formerly an elder of the Established Church of that kingdom. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade and abolition of Excise duties; opposed to the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions. Sat for the city since 1847.

**2. MR. ADAM BLACK**, a publisher in Edinburgh, of which city, he was five years Provost. Is a Liberal, in favour of religious liberty, national education, extended suffrage, the ballot, the admission of Jews into Parliament, abolition of Church-rates and of all religious endowments; but voted for the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden on the China question. First elected in 1856, on the retirement of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.

**EDINBURGHSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 219,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 259,935; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1294 to 2017. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first and second Viscounts Melville. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Sir G. Clerk, Sir W. Gibson Craig, Mr. W. Ramsay, the late Sir John Hope, Bart., and by its present member.

**THE EARL OF DALKEITH**, the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. A Deputy Lieutenant for Mid Lothian and Selkirk, and Lieutenant of the Mid Lothian Yeomanry. Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of Free-trade, civil and religious liberty, and national education on the parochial system. Elected in 1853, on the death of Sir J. Hope, Bart. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

**ELGIN.**—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 43,585 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 48,915; and its registered electors showed an increase from 777 to 988. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Colonel (now Sir) A. Leith Hay, the Hon. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), and by its present member.

**MR. GEORGE SKENE DUFF**, a son of the late General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, K.C.B., and nephew of the late Earl of Fife. Is Lord Lieutenant of Elginshire. Has sat for the district since 1847, in the Liberal interest. Is in favour of moderate reform, national education, and removal of the timber-duties; opposed to the ballot. Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857; and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**ELGINSHIRE AND NAIRN.**—These counties first returned one member conjointly in 1832. Their population, which was 44,229 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 49,915; and their registered electors showed an increase from 602 to 683. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. Colonel Grant (now Earl of Seafield), and by its present member.

**MR. CHARLES L. CUMMING-BRUCE**, a brother of the late Sir W. Cumming Gordon, Bart. He married a daughter of the well-known traveller Bruce, whose name he assumed. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Elginshire, and was Joint Secretary of the Board of Control under Lord Derby; sat for Inverness before and after the Reform Act, and for Elginshire since 1840. Is a Conservative. In favour of national religious education, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**FALKIRK.**—This borough district which comprises Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, first returned one member conjointly in 1832. Its population, which was 39,112 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 42,038; and its registered electors showed an increase from 969 to 1905. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Hamilton and Buccleuch. It has been represented by Mr. W. D. Gillon, Mr. W. Baird, the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle), Mr. James Baird, and by its present member.

**MR. JAMES MERRY**, a son of James Merry, Esq., merchant of Glasgow, and an extensive ironmaster in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. He is now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal, unpigged.

**FIFESHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 128,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 153,546; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2186 to 3211. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Wemyss family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Admiral J. Erskine-Wemyss, and by its present member.

**MR. JOHN FERGUS**, a merchant at Kirkcaldy, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which he has represented since 1847; sat for Kirkcaldy 1835-37. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, reform, the ballot, extended suffrage, and secular education. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**FORFARSHIRE.**—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 139,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 191,284; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1340 to 2873. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Panmure, the Hallyburton family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, Lord J. F. Gordon-Hallyburton, the Hon. L. Maule (who died in the East), and by its present member.

**VISCOUNT DUNCAN**, eldest son of the Earl of Camperdown, a Deputy Lieutenant for Perth and Forfar, and a Lord of the Treasury. Has sat for Southampton and Bath, and first returned for Forfarshire in 1854. Is a Liberal, in favour of further reform, the ballot, and abolition of all religious disabilities. Voted for Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

**GLASGOW.**—This city first returned two members in 1832. It previously returned one member conjointly with Renfrew, Dumfries, and Rutherglen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the city and thirty-three adjoining villages. Its population, which was 202,426 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 329,097; and its registered electors showed the astonishing increase from 6994 to 15,502, or nearly 120 per cent. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Erwing, Mr. C. Dunlop, Mr. J. Oswald, Mr. J. Dennistoun, the late Mr. John McGregor, and Mr. A. Hastie, and by its present members.

**1. MR. WALTER BUCHANAN**, a merchant at Glasgow, and a magistrate for the adjoining counties of Lanark and Dumfries. He is a Liberal, and supports Lord Palmerston's foreign and domestic policy. He was first elected in February last, and voted with Ministers on the China question. He advocates extended franchise and the ballot.

**2. MR. ROBERT DALGLISH**, a calico-printer in Glasgow, and partner in the firm of DalGLISH, Falconer, and Co., of that city. He is a "decided Liberal," and will vote for extended suffrage, the ballot and electoral districts, the Maynooth grant, and the rational observance of Sunday by opening public places of amusement. His father, we believe, was formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow.

(To be continued.)

**ERRATA.**—*Hallyburton.*—The registered electors of this borough were only 531 in 1832, but had risen in 1852 to 1200. They now number 1432. The numbers given in our last, by an oversight, were those of the constituency

n 1832 and 1847 respectively, and not of the electors actually on the register.

**Haverfordwest.**—The constituency, which previously consisted of Haverford alone, was extended by the Reform Act so as to include the £10 freeholders of Fishguard and Narberth. It was at first proposed, at the same time, to add those of St. David's also; but the proposition was not carried into effect.

**Leicestershire, North.**—For Lord James Manners, read Lord John Manners.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—Earl GRANVILLE, in allusion to the Earl of Malmesbury's observations relative to the expenditure going on by the improvements in St. James's Park, said the correspondence which had taken place on the subject should be laid upon the table.

**MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up a Message from her Majesty similar to that which will be found in our summary of the House of Commons relative to the marriage of the Princess Royal; and the Address in reply was moved by Earl Granville and seconded by the Earl of Derby. It was unanimously agreed to.

**PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.**—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill be read a second time, and entered into a lengthened explanation of the machinery by which he proposed to supersede the present testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts.—After some observations from Lord CAMPBELL, the Bishop of LONDON, and other noble Lords, the bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lord PALMERSTON brought up a Message from her Majesty, to the effect that she had accepted proposals of marriage between the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia. Her Majesty had thought fit to communicate this to her faithful Commons, not doubting their concurrence and their aid in making such a provision for the marriage of her eldest daughter as was suitable to the honour of the Crown and the dignity of the country.

The Message having been read by the Speaker, Lord PALMERSTON spoke in high terms of the excellent qualities of her Royal Highness and Prince William, from which he augured the happiest results, and adverted also to the political consequences of the union, which might be productive of great advantages to this country. He would not then pledge any hon. member to any of the details of what might be proposed, and would therefore only move an Address, assuring her Majesty of their loyalty and affection, and that, on an early day, her Message would be taken into consideration.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; after which

Lord PALMERSTON intimated that on Friday next he would move that the Message be taken into consideration.

## REFLECTIONS ON THE ARMY.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Colonel NORTH called attention to a speech made by Mr. W. Williams to his constituents of Lambeth, in the course of which he had reflected upon the officers of the British army. The statement he referred to was in the *Times* newspaper, and he called upon the hon. member to substantiate his charge if he could.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said he had never made any such statement. He had never vilified the officers of the British army, for he believed the regimental officers were the best and bravest in the world. He might, however, have expressed a different opinion as to the abilities of the higher officers in that army.

Sir W. CORDINGHAM said that election speeches should not be, perhaps, too closely scanned, for they were often very incorrectly reported, and he therefore accepted Mr. Williams's disclaimer as satisfactory. He then referred to an attack made upon General Ashburnham by the *Times*, and read a letter from an officer who witnessed that gallant officer's conduct at the battle of Sobroon, when he attempted, in the face of a terrific fire, to ride his horse into one of the embrasures of a well-served battery, and, falling, rode back a short distance, and then, calling on his troops to follow him, actually succeeded in leaping into another embrasure, escaping death by almost a miracle.

## THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee; and Sir C. WOOD proceeded with the Navy Estimates, which for this year would be, in round numbers, £9,074,000; of which £3,390,000 had been already voted by the last Parliament.

A desultory conversation ensued; in the course of which Admiral WALCOTT enforced the propriety of keeping twelve sail of the line constantly in commission, fully manned, to be prepared for all emergencies; and he also advocated the necessity of maintaining a squadron of evolution.

Sir C. NAPIER thought the Navy Estimates might be in some respects increased with great advantage to the efficiency of the service. As the naval force now stood, it was inefficient for the protection of the country in the event of a sudden war.

Lord C. PAGET thought the Admiralty ought to consult with a committee of experienced naval officers as to the eligibility of the smaller classes of vessels of war over line-of-battle ships, as being more efficient in many respects, and superior even in action, if numerous in proportion to the smallness of their size.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS characterised the present Navy Estimates as the most extravagant since the conclusion of the French war, excepting those during the late war with Russia; and yet these were the estimates which Sir C. Napier thought might be increased.

The vote for 53,700 men for the navy and marine forces was ultimately agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the remaining estimates.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Repudiating any purpose of rendering the disruption of the marriage tie more frequent or easy, he nevertheless believed that the present law in relation to matrimony and divorce was surrounded by complications, and, above all things, by expenses which required reformation. He then sketched the condition of the marriage laws in different countries, and in England at various periods of past history. Adverting to the bill which he had laid before the House, the Lord Chancellor remarked that the changes he proposed to introduce were based upon the report of a Royal Commission appointed in the year 1850. At present the law required not less than three processes before any suitor could obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*—an action for crim. con., a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and a bill in Parliament. Applicants were thus obliged to prove their cases three times over, and by a most expensive course of proceeding, before they could obtain relief from the marriage bond. For this triple machinery he proposed to substitute a single suit before a specially constituted court. This tribunal was to consist of the Lord Chancellor, a Chief Justice, and a Judge of the Court of Probate. The evidence would be taken *in voce*, and, generally speaking, submitted to a jury. He proposed to give this court jurisdiction over all matrimonial suits, with full power to grant divorces in all the degrees now obtainable either from the Ecclesiastical Courts or from Parliament; the limitation being preserved that no dissolution of marriage, to the extent of permitting the parties to marry again, should be lawful excepting only in case the divorce was granted on proof of adultery.

After a few remarks from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, Lord LYNCHURST expressed his approval of the principle on which the bill was founded, but contended that the object was imperfectly worked out in detail. He thought it most unjust to debar the wife from legal relief under circumstances which were held to entitle the husband to a divorce, and that wives should also be released from subjection, so far as their persons and property were concerned, to husbands who had deserted them. On these points he intimated his intention to propose amendments when the bill came to be discussed in Committee.

The discussion was continued by Lord Wensleydale, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Campbell, Lord Dungannon, the Bishop of Oxford, and other Peers. The motion was finally carried to a division, on which there appeared—Contents, 47; Non-contents, 18:29.

The bill was then read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. BENTINCK obtained leave to introduce a bill amending the present acts designed to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disorders among cattle, sheep, and other animals.

On the motion of Mr. BAXTER, an address was ordered to be presented to the Crown for a copy of the report prepared by Dr. Arthur Lyons on the pathology of the diseases prevalent among the British forces in the East.

**AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL.**—The second reading of this bill was opposed by Sir G. GREY, who objected, among other details of the measure, to the summary jurisdiction it gave the magistrates in cases of assaults on women.—Mr. DILLWYN briefly defended the bill, and the House divided.—For the second reading, 46; against, 221:135.

## MINISTERS' MONEY.

Mr. FAGAN moved the second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill. He recapitulated, in considerable detail, the history of the many previous attempts to legislate on the subject, describing the origin of the



tax called "ministers' money," and enlarging upon the grievance it occasioned, and the irritation of which it was the constant source.

Mr. BEAMISH seconded the motion. Mr. NAPIER moved as an amendment that the second reading should be deferred for six months. The measure was, he declared, a direct invasion of the rights of property, and violated the legislative enactments finally concluded by the Church Temporalities Act. Observing that every successive Government for the past ten years had opposed the bill, he expressed his suspicion that Lord Palmerston had consented now to support it through some pressure from the Irish members, and without having examined the question sufficiently to be aware of the very serious issues involved.

Sir G. GREY denied that the bill led to any such important consequences, or compromised either the faith of the Legislature or the rights of property. Pursuing the subject into its details he maintained that the change proposed by the bill did not differ in principle from many settlements that had been previously effected and had worked well. Under the Act of 1854, the controversy respecting ministers' money was left in a state of great complication, and almost interminable lawsuits were inevitable unless Parliament interposed to prevent so discreditable a result. The time was now arrived, according to his anticipation expressed some years ago, when a stop should be put to the collection of a tax which caused so much trouble and disturbance.

Mr. WHITESIDE denounced the bill for the sake of the important principle it would imperil. With the measure, in his belief, was bound up the maintenance of Church-rates in England, of the Annuity-tax in Scotland, and the appropriation of the whole ecclesiastical properties in Ireland. The hon. and learned member supported this view of the question by copious references to historical records and proceedings in Parliament.

Mr. HORSMAN, who spoke from a back Ministerial bench, pointed out that ministers' money was a creation of Parliament. Its imposition was first established by an Act passed in 1665, and what Parliament had done he maintained that it was competent to undo.

Mr. BLAKE, in supporting the bill, related many instances of oppression, leading sometimes to acts of violent revenge, arising out of the attempts to enforce the obnoxious tax under discussion.

Sir F. THESIGER reiterated and enforced the argument that the minister's money belonged to the property assigned to the Protestant Church in Ireland by the Act of Settlement, and confirmed by many subsequent enactments. It could not be touched without committing a violation of public faith and shaking the tenure on which all property was held in the United Kingdom. He proceeded to enlarge upon the vacillation and inconsistency that had characterised the conduct of the Government on the question.

Mr. FRYZGERALD defended the Administration and supported the bill. He challenged the assertion that it involved a question of property, whether lay or ecclesiastical. The ministers' money was nothing but a tax established by Parliament originally, and devoted to purposes with which the Legislature was fully entitled to deal.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the objections to the tax were founded on its practical operation. It was obnoxious to a large section of the community, was collected in a vexatious manner, and did more harm than the objects upon which it was expended could justify. True policy, therefore counselled its abolition—a step for which, he believed, there were ample precedents.

Mr. WALPOLE likened the tax to the Church-rate impost in England. Both were Church Property, and stood on the same principle, which could not be attacked without striking at the foundation of all property.

LORD PALMERSTON described the efforts that had been made by the Legislature, and especially in the Act of 1854, to retain the tax, while depriving it of all obnoxious and irritating characteristics in the mode of its collection. Those endeavours had, however, failed, and the Government had accordingly come to the conclusion that no other course was available but a total abolition. This determination had been reached early in the late Session, before a dissolution was expected, and without any reference—such as had been suggested by the opponents of Government—to the exigencies of a general election.

On a division the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 313 to 174: 139.

#### ON THE TRANSFER OF LAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, M.P., ETC., ETC., ETC.

MY LORD,—

It has been the misfortune of most individuals who have ventured upon the task of exposing the abuses and errors of systems, and the evils which the maintenance of them entails upon the community, to find that they are continually met with much opposition, and by objections, not founded upon argument, but chiefly arising from preconceived notions and prejudices, or presumed self-interests; and also from the apprehension that any alterations or amendments may be calculated to interfere with existing positions of influence and power;—notwithstanding that the proposals enunciated may be perfectly rational and constitutional, of vital importance to the State, and to the advancement of those permanent benefits which the country is justly entitled to demand.

Hence it is that year after year passes away, and appeal after appeal is made, ere the public mind can be roused from its stupor and indifference, and to devote attention to grave and momentous questions. It is true that in the interim we have commissions appointed, succeeding each other at protracted periods, and at no slight cost, to examine and inquire into various matters, which facts and every day's experience have already displayed in such full deformity, that it is almost an insult to ordinary common sense to attempt to conceal or disavow them; and which it is alike a reflection upon our presumed knowledge and intelligence as a nation, that we permit to continue.

Fortunately, however, there is one consideration of magnitude upon which a unanimous opinion has been concentrated—namely, "that the development of the resources of a great empire cannot be overestimated;" this development being naturally dependent upon the combination of practical experience and skill, judicious enterprise, the due encouragement of industrial labour, aided by an uninterrupted circulation of capital; and lastly, and most essentially, upon the facility of dealing with the land.

It may therefore, perhaps, be thought as not altogether unworthy of deep reflection, nor inopportune, upon the assembling of a new Parliament, and when (with the exception of China) we are happily at peace with the nations of the world, and in furtherance of a great national object, to determine how far other and improved conditions, as contrasted with those which now prevail, would operate in bringing into full action all the elements alluded to, and most particularly in respect to that vast amount of property comprehended under the term "landed, or real and fixed;" and also, what might be the effect upon our financial position as to taxation and the future requirements of Government for the annual expenditure? And, doubtless, it will at once be conceded that any impediment or check whatever to that freedom of progress which is essential to the increasing of the products of the soil, must interfere very prejudicially with the profitable employment of labour and the accumulation of national wealth.

Now, what is the actual position of the greater portion, and, indeed, with comparatively slight exception, of the landed and other real property of this kingdom, embracing England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland?

It is fettered and enveloped, nay, it may literally be said, to be as it were, engulfed in the most ingeniously contrived, complicated, technical and extended, but at the same time absurd and useless, forms of legal procedure; and, had they been purposely invented to counteract, defeat, and crush the real and legitimate interests of those who have been led to suppose them to be of imperial necessity for the security of themselves and their possessions, success could not have been achieved more completely. May it not then be asked, wherein consists the transcendent merits which have been ascribed to and imagined to attach to them.

Is it in the entanglement of titles and of almost all other matters which have been caused by them; with the tardiness, uncertainty, and apparently interminable difficulties and disputes they involve;—not only tending most unfairly to depreciate the value of the land, but rendering compulsory a constant resort to the Courts of Equity and Law for explanations and decisions upon points of meaning and construction; and very often the final and doubtful issue of an appeal to that august and noble assembly, the House of Lords; where it is no rare occurrence that the most distinguished and eminently-learned propounders and expositors of the law differ in opinion, and the judgments of the courts are reversed.

Again, are these transcendent merits to be discovered in the continuous and destructive expenses, and the enormous losses which are occasioned by delays, apart from the severe disappointment and inconvenience sustained by all parties concerned; or in the personal antipathies and unchristianlike animosities which are engendered in the progress of suits, or in the widows' tears, the orphans' cries, or the "Bleak Houses," with the utter prostration of hundreds of

families and their connections, thus inflicting incalculable injury upon the people?

May it not further be permissible humbly, and with all deference and respect, to inquire whether it be of slight importance to attempt, by legislative measures, to overcome so fearful and calamitous a state of things, and to free the land from such a monstrous incubus? Or is it not rather a work that has become imperative and almost paramount to any other in which honourable and independent men can be embarked with pride and satisfaction; and will it be contended that it cannot be accomplished?

Then, inasmuch as the evils herein portrayed, and their fatal and disastrous consequences cannot be denied, but on the contrary, have been over and over again acknowledged to be true (and even by some of the highest legal authorities), the simple question is—What is the remedy?

The remedy has been already in a great degree exemplified, in the unqualified success of that section of the Encumbered Estates Act in Ireland, namely, "the investigation and confirmation of titles, as preliminary to all sales and transfers; thereby rendering the completion of contracts immediate and certain, and establishing the free and prompt interchange of money and property."

This principle can be as readily adapted and extended to all sales and transfers under any circumstances, and to all mortgages, securities, and arrangements whatsoever, by a law making the practice universal, and compulsory, and applying the same form and plan to England and Wales and to Ireland and Scotland. And are they not a United Kingdom? The machinery for the purpose being uniform, clear, and simple, and coupled with progressive general registration—such registration partaking of a mercantile and commercial feature, instead of a technical, complex, and lengthened one; and to be so guarded and held inviolable against improper and impertinent obstruction, as to be as sacred as the books of the Bank of England. Thus, by an easy and practicable course, and without interference with any well-founded rights of property, or with the privilege of entails and settlements, the facility sought for, and so much to be desired, would be attained for the future; and, whilst it would be certain to afford the most ample and efficient security, it would be the means of checking and preventing much mischievous, painful, and unnecessary litigation.

Then, as it can be demonstrated by those who have had the longest experience and the most extensive dealings in landed and other real property, that out of every thousand titles throughout the United Kingdom 999 would be found to be sufficiently valid for all purposes, they would, consequently, be such as would justify confidential boards of well-qualified, impartial, and disinterested commissioners in placing from time to time their seal of confirmation upon them, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.\*

Now at this period the aggregate amount of the returns upon which the Property and Income Tax is assessed may be taken at about £240,000,000; and thus a criterion is afforded for conjecturing what might be the gradual increase in the annual value of the property and income of the nation at large, arising out of the facility of dealing with the land, and the greater rapidity of the circulation of capital; and the probability, therefore, is that in a few years it might reach £340,000,000 or £350,000,000; and hence it becomes obvious that, whilst the material wealth of the country would progressively be increasing, and its power to meet its pecuniary obligations be expanded, the public burdens might be proportionately diminished, and the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of all classes be promoted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's faithful and most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER RAINY.

Regent-street, St. James's, May, 1857.

\* The principle of a stamp and confirmation of titles, as preliminary to contracts for sales and purchases, mortgages, &c., was enunciated and embodied in a programme, submitted by me, after the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, to the late Earl Cottenham (then Lord Chancellor of England), and to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland; at their Lordships' desire, and the state of Ireland, with its ponderous legal fetters, was also referred to in correspondence with the late Sir Robert Peel, and the principle alluded to was engrafted upon the Encumbered Estates Act. Whatever defects in other respects may pervade that Act, or however severe may have been its application upon individuals, in the early stage of its working, yet that Act, by so far freeing the land, may be said to have laid the foundation for the regeneration and the future material prosperity of that interesting and valuable portion of her Majesty's dominions. But a similar Act is not called for or required for England or Wales, or Scotland, as the circumstances differ in many respects, and the facility of transfer may be arrived at without one of so extreme and peremptory a nature; nor would it, perhaps, be wise or expedient to hand over the transactions of the Encumbered Estates Court to the Court of Chancery. Most impartial men who have watched the course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery may possibly consider that that Court already embraces more than an amplitude of business; and that no benefit could accrue to the public from the expansion of its powers or control. But, on the contrary, that it might be an improvement if portions of its authority and practice were transferred to other tribunals, whose proceedings should be less circuitous, technical, and mysterious, and more intelligible of comprehension and speedy in result. It was said not long since by a barrister of the Common Law Courts, "That if the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery was extended, all law would soon be swallowed up in equity;" whereupon a Chancery barrister replied, "That if the views his learned friend had just propounded were adopted, all equity would become absorbed in law." Perhaps it may with truth be observed that the fusion of law and equity, so that strict justice might be ensured, and decisions be arrived at with promptitude, would prove most congenial and satisfactory to the public.

#### SARDINIAN ANTIQUITIES, ADELAIDE ROOMS, WEST STRAND.—

Although the Island of Sardinia is in the very centre of the Mediterranean, and about equidistant from France, Italy, and Spain, there is scarcely any part of Europe that is more completely a *terra incognita* than this island. The few travellers who have penetrated into the interior pronounce the country to be highly picturesque, abounding in wooded mountains and rich valleys. On the other hand, aque devastates the plains, and the inhabitants, except those in Cagliari, Sassari, and some other places, are in a semi-barbarous state, and have nothing in common with the Piedmontese subjects of his Sardinian Majesty. In the time of the ancients, first Phœnician and then Roman colonies covered the coast. But the archaeology of this region has been little known; we were, therefore, highly gratified by a visit to the antiquities lately discovered in the necropolis of Tharros, which is situated on a bay of the west coast of the island, facing Spain. The excavations were undertaken in 1855-6, by Cavalier Gaetano Cara, director of the Royal Museum of Cagliari. Tharros was the seat of an important Phœnician colony. If this extraordinary maritime people carried their enterprise far beyond the Pillars of Hercules, it is not surprising that in a locality so near Carthage so many relics should have been found of their peculiar arts and manufactures. The gold trinkets of this collection are not only interesting but of unusual number and variety, being composed of necklaces ornamented with gems and glass balls of various colours, enamels and amulets in ivory, with Phœnician characters. There are also many scarabs mounted in gold, of which no less than thirty-five varieties are enumerated, forming rings. The scarabs not mounted are much more numerous. The glass amphoræ are very fine—one, like a theodolite, with the water hermetically closed from the period of the first manufacture, but still glistening as it flows when shifted by the hand. One of these amphoræ is particularly remarkable by its fine lilac and pearl lustre, as precious to the antiquarian as the ruby lustre of the potters of Umbria to the dilettanti of the cinque cento. There is a large admixture of the ordinary Egyptian amulets and Roman utensils—many of no particular interest; the cream of the collection being the Phœnician relics. One or two cinque-cento objects are also noticeable, particularly a large ivory bust of one of the Medici, which is worthy to figure in the "Soulages Collection." In conclusion, this one is largely alloyed with objects found in all museums of classical antiquity; but there is a sufficient number of rarities to make it well worthy of a visit. We understand that the whole of the objects will be brought to the hammer of Messrs. Christie in the month of June.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY.—PROCESS OF MR. LAROCHE.—Simultaneously with the discovery of photography, criticism began to depreciate its merit by pointing out with no inconsiderable success the points in which it was inferior to painting; by hand. The popularity of the invention was also considerably retarded by its being practised by persons who had a knowledge of the manipulation of chemicals, but who were unacquainted with the principles of beauty

as well as of drawing—for a good photographer must be an artist as well as a technician. Every countenance and every frame has a pleasant and an unpleasant aspect, which the eye of the artist must at once discern. A slight difference of pose may make a sitter clumsy or elegant, and the slightest inclination of the head may conveniently foreshorten a nose or a limb which nature may have abnormally elongated. Photography has, therefore, made a great advance since artists by profession have taken to it, and since a knowledge of colour has been expended on the outlines, and light and shade determined by sunlight with such absolute certainty. The great defect of a water-coloured photograph is that it is not permanent—fading rapidly, covering as it does oxide of silver. In colouring with oil, the identity of lineament disappears. Colouring on prepared ivory is brilliant at first, but gradually turns yellow. We therefore see with satisfaction the discovery by a Mr. Laroche of a new medium, which produces most brilliant colour without interfering with the most infinitesimal degree of expression; and a visit to his rooms, at 68, Oxford-street, has enabled us to see a series of portraits of well-known characters, which in beauty and brilliancy remind us of the productions of Thorburn and Ross. Such, for instance, are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keane in the "Winter's Tale," with all the accessories as perfect as a Guérin or a David. What the medium is we cannot pretend to guess, as it is an unpatented secret. We can only say that we have seen nothing in coloured photography combining so much truth and brilliancy as these portraits by the new process of Mr. Laroche.

NEW CONSERVATORY OR WINTER GARDEN.—Messrs. Weeks and Co. have just added to their nursery establishment, in the King's-road, Chelsea, a spacious and elegant conservatory or winter garden. The large size of this structure, which was erected in less than six weeks, connected as it is with not less than twenty-six other compartments, the whole heated from one boiler through the medium of not less than 1000 feet of pipe, on the plan of Weeks's one boiler system, must strike every visitor. The frontage of these premises covers some 150 feet; and the elegant structures, filled with the productions of both hemispheres and of every clime, occupy an area of nearly 20,000 feet. The collection of plants is one of the most complete in existence. Among the number of magnificent specimens, evidently brought together at a vast outlay, are rich masses of azaleas, rhododendrons, ericas, New Holland and Australian plants, pelargoniums, and roses; noble specimens of the *Dammara Australis*, the *Auracaria excelsa*, the *Aralia trilobata*, orange-trees in various stages, the lovely magnolia, &c. Among the tropical plants is the luxuriant *Musa Cavendishii*, now in splendid fruit—this valuable plant so effectually introduced into the various islands of the South Pacific by the lamented missionary, Williams. In the garden is a gigantic specimen of the *Agave Americana variegata*, verging on 100 years of age, and expected to bloom next year. It has been for ninety-four years in the family of Mr. Grunberg, the managing partner of the establishment, his father having been during a long life eminent as a nurseryman in Germany. Messrs. Weeks's establishment has been visited by a very considerable number of persons of distinction during the last few days, to whom the new conservatory and its magnificent contents have afforded the highest gratification.

#### PRODUCTION OF OIL, CANDLES, AND SPIRIT, FROM THE EARTH.

—Mr. Stephen White, of Liverpool (the well-known patentee of the hydro-carbon gas, or gas from water), has succeeded in obtaining very singular and valuable products, applicable to a variety of useful purposes, from a peculiar oil which flows spontaneously from the earth into wells at Hangoon, in the Burman Empire. These wells are in great number, and are about 150 feet deep. The oil flows into them continuously, and is drawn up by the Burmese in iron pots, and collected. The annual produce of these springs of oil is upwards of 90,000 gallons: it is used by the natives for cooking, torchlights, and other domestic purposes. Mr. White has patented his invention. He subjects the crude oil to distillation in a novel and ingeniously-arranged series of stills, working together, the one into the other, which produces at the same time three distinct substances—viz., paraffine, perfectly solid; an oil, and a spirit. The paraffine is obtained in very large quantities, and, when purified, is beautifully white and transparent. When made into candles it burns with a brilliancy unequalled by any other substance. The oil, when subjected to the purifying process, is obtained almost colourless and transparent, is extremely valuable for lubricating the fine machinery of the cotton, silk, linen, and woollen manufacturer; and has better lubricating properties than the finest sperm oil—which of late years has become scarce and much adulterated with inferior oils. The patent oil affords a clear and powerful light when burned in a lamp; and has the singular property of preserving metals from the corrosive influence of the atmosphere, or salt water, &c.: when applied to the copper coating of ships, the preservative effect is very striking. The spirit, or eupion, affords an admirable light when used in a spirit-lamp; and has also valuable preservative effects when applied to telegraph wires or other metals.

#### THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Exhibition having now been open a fortnight, people have made themselves, in some degree, familiar with the nature of its contents, and have fixed upon certain points of particular attraction, according to their several tastes, and begin to settle down in groups round particular objects, which have been singled out and pronounced as of extreme interest. Having a predilection for chronological arrangement, we shall in the present paper confine ourselves to the ancient masters, and of those the Italian, who justly rank the first; reserving other schools for future notice. And certainly one of the most remarkable incidents in the conduct of the public at this great art-gathering, as evidencing the growing love for art-culture, is found in the crowds which constantly congregate about the entrance of Saloon A, upon the west and northern walls of which are hung the works of the very early Italian school, intermixed with a few specimens of Byzantine art of no great importance—the Cimabues, Guido da Siena, Giotto, Orcagna, and others of the devout religious labourers who, as it were, cleared and paved the way for the grand Scriptural art which was to follow; and, when they retired from the sphere they so modestly occupied, left many a hint which Michael Angelo and Raphael did not disdain to adopt and improve upon. It is by studying these rude but full-souled works that we discern the first lispsings of a new language, which was shortly afterwards to swell into the full volume of poetic development under the master spirits last mentioned. Of Cimabue we have a small piece of the "Madonna and Child" (with Scriptural subjects on each side), which is a counterpart in miniature of the celebrated colossal "Madonna," which set all Florence in ecstasies when it was moved to its location in the Santa Maria del Fiore—an incident so graphically treated by Mr. Leighton in his large picture, now the property of her Majesty, which is to be seen at the head of the Modern Gallery hard by. By Giotto are two undoubtedly original specimens (14 and 16), being parts of frescoes cut away from the Carmine Church at Florence; but they are small in size, and dimmed with age; and any one who would think of judging of this great master's talent (he the inspired companion of Dante and Petrarch) from these specimens would be grievously in error. It is in his great works in the Arena Chapel, at Padua, at Assisi, and at Naples, that the scope of his genius is to be discerned; and of these, fortunately, very satisfactorily-engraved copies exist.

In the central compartment, between the doors, the attention is arrested by, amongst various others of high excellence, seven very remarkable predella pictures by Ugolino da Siena, pertaining to a great altarpiece, formerly in the possession of W. Young Ottley, the eminent collector and critic. Waagen says of these pictures: "The peculiar position of this great master, who died at an advanced age in 1330, placed as he was between the old Byzantine mode of conception and painting and Giotto's new method, introduced into Siena by Simon Martin, is very apparent in these fragments." To which we can add that, with all the examples of later art of the most accomplished schools, now before us and surrounding us, we can point to none which for purity and grandeur of sentiment, unaffected pathos, and power of story-telling come near these small pale productions in the subjects they treat. We will name the subjects in order—viz., 1. "The Last Supper." Mark the affecting incident of one of the disciples, St. John probably, overcome with emotion at the announcement of his betrayal just made by the Saviour, leaning forward, and resting his head upon his shoulder; the other figures, marked as they are with appropriate gravity, manifest their astonishment and horror in the manner they look about, one to the other, as if for explanation and reassurance. 2. "Christ Betrayed in the Garden," a finely-grouped subject; the expression in the face of Christ whom Judas kisses, is one of sublime pathos and



dignity, in which sorrow more than resentment prevails. 3. "Christ Scourged"—a simple composition of three figures, Christ being fastened to a pillar in the centre: very like, by the way, the treatment by Michael Angelo of the same subject in the little picture at the other end of the same saloon. 4. "Christ led to Crucifixion"—another full, well-studied group. See the brutal passions manifested in the Jewish priesthood and in the soldiery, and contrast with it the sublime anguish of the Saviour, who still casts his regards back with tender recognition upon his mother, who follows, bearing up with more than human effort against her soul's anguish; Raphael's celebrated "Spasimo" is not more touching in the design than this fine composition, whilst it shocks good taste, in the writer's opinion, by the repugnant incident of representing the Christ, the Saviour of Mankind, crouching in the dust beneath the weight of his cross, whilst his savage persecutors drag and goad him on like an animal of the inferior creation. 5. "The Taking Down from the Cross," and 6. "The Entombment:" of these Waagen says, "They belong, in every respect, to the finest aspirations I have ever seen of these subjects." The former subject, it may be mentioned, in its treatment, bears a strong resemblance to the celebrated alto-relievo, by Nicolo Pisano, over the door of the Cathedral Church of Lucca (engraved in Ottley's "Italian School of Design")—a work which, it is well known, exercised a considerable influence upon the revival of painting even before the appearance of Cimabue. These coincidences—of which we could mention many more had we space—so far from detracting from, add to, the interest of these early works, as by watching them closely, and in their various ramifications, one can almost trace the art-pedigree of Michael Angelo and Raphael in direct descent from these early masters, till lately so little known, even by name, by admirers of pictures. The last of the seven subjects is the "Resurrection," which is treated with great severity: a bleak, rocky district; four soldiers asleep in the foreground, and Christ rising, in a simple, erect posture, out of the tomb.

Above the remarkable series just described are a row of six very fine heads of saints (to which there is neither name nor number, but evidently of a fine period of the revival), the countenances being full of character, and drawn and coloured with a firm free hand. Above these again is a Madonna crowned by Christ, attributed to Giotto, in which we discern the simple and modest treatment which the early masters gave to this subject—such a favourite in the Romish Church. The Virgin is represented young (just as Michael Angelo represents her in his celebrated sculpture of the Pieta), as it she that was so pure and free from human passion could not show the marks of age, attired in a flowing white drapery, her head slightly bowed forward as if in submission before him who, though by mysterious dispensation her son on earth, was yet in heaven coeternal with the Father; her hands crossed meekly before her innocent breast; whilst Christ puts the crown upon her graceful head. This treatment of the subject we find almost universal with the artists of this period. Several examples of the kind are in the present Exhibition; in one of which, close by, the Madonna is represented kneeling before the Saviour. In this compartment also is the small piece of "The Last Supper," by Giotto, from the collection of Lord Ward, and formerly in the Bisenzo Collection. It is remarkable for the simplicity and gravity of the treatment.

There are other works by, or attributed to, Giotto at this end of the room, some of which we shall notice.—In No. 22 there are indications of naturalness and character which were not seen before his day. No. 19, a "Crucifixion," with, on the left, a pathetic group of the Marys, the Madonna having fainted; and on the right a soldier, who, in an attitude of admiration and devotion, testifies his belief in the divinity of the crucified Saviour. No. 18, "The Death of the Virgin," is a large picture (7 feet by 3 feet), and painted with a greater body of colour, and after a more ambitious manner as regards attitude and expression, than any of the others. The Apostles kneel around the dead body of the Madonna, which is extended on a couch, some of them looking up in devout aspirations to heaven (their faces remarkably foreshortened), where is seated in a glory the Saviour, who holds before him, upon a napkin, the soul of the Virgin, represented as a child praying. This is a striking work, and deserves careful study.

Close at hand is an interesting work by Simone Memmi, a pupil of Giotto, who was celebrated for his power of expression—a reputation which this little picture fully supports. It represents "Christ Returning to his Parents" (No. 20), and is the property of the Liverpool Royal Institution. The composition consists of three figures only,—Joseph in the centre, who has just brought in the youthful Christ (who is represented as of boyish stature), and who points with feeling to the Madonna who is seated on the left: the expression in her face shows that she has passed many hours of anxious, heart-wearing watching; yet the maternal joy in recognition of her son seems to predominate over all. Joseph, as he points to Mary, looks round upon Jesus with an air of persuasive reproach; whilst the latter, with submissive and somewhat troubled expression, free, however, from anything approaching to humiliation, appears to feel and



MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.  
M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR.

acknowledge the justness of the parental rebuke. Altogether this work is wonderful for its naive conception.

A "Virgin and Child" (23), by Filippino Lippi, a pupil once removed of Giotto, is a marvellous little gem. Scrutinising it again

and again, every time with a fresh eye, one can hardly bring oneself to believe that it is not attributable to some favoured master of the Raphaelian period—to Raphael himself; for the graceful disposition of the figures, the charming, innocent expression, combined with the soft, delicate finish, leave nothing for the imagination to desire.

The part of a fresco by Spinello Aretino (195), representing St. Michael and angels combating with the hosts of Satan, is of a different class—one of the few frescoes in the Exhibition. It is part of a celebrated picture representing the Fall of Lucifer in the Church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli at Arezzo, and was painted about the middle or end of the fourteenth century. It comprises the upper part of the figure of St. Michael, with six angels advancing from the left, in menacing attitudes, and with lances in their hands. There is great simplicity in the arrangement of the figures, and a firm, calm dignity in the faces; the sole exception in the former respect being the figure of one angel, which is in a front view and comes down from the back, being rudely foreshortened, the introduction of which was a daring experiment, considering the period.

Another glance will carry us over the rest of these painters of the Pre-Raphaelite period.

#### MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

THIS fine statue, inaugurated by Prince Albert on the 6th inst., originated with the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Manchester, and it was raised to commemorate the visit of her Majesty in 1851, when 80,000 Sunday-school children assembled together in Peel Park, to give her welcome. Monuments have been erected to heroes by the pence of the people, and to successful commanders by contributions from the small pay of the privates; but never before has such a work been performed by the offerings of children; and one may well imagine that in very many cases there was something like a struggle in their minds whether the penny should be given towards the statue of a Queen or invested in the purchase of toffee, or some tempting piece of pastry. It speaks well for the future of thousands of these children that their pence have been applied towards the beautiful work; and in after years not a few of them will look with pride on the statue, and tell of their contribution, which, though small, was, perhaps, the larger proportion of the whole of their wealth. Two thousand scholars and teachers of the Sunday-schools were present at the inauguration of the statue, and several thousands of persons assembled on the occasion. The Mayor of Salford first briefly explained to his Royal Highness the purpose for which the statue had been erected. The covering was then removed from the marble, and there stood before him in flowing regal robes, with all the dignity of a Queen and the graces of womanhood, the Sovereign of the British people—one towards whom he felt not merely the allegiance of a loyal subject, but one who shared with him those warmer attachments which, alike in the palace as in the cottage, give their noblest charms to the gentlest ties of domestic life. The Prince appeared deeply interested in the proceedings; and, after examining the statue carefully for some moments, congratulated Mr. Noble, the sculptor, on its success as a work of art. Prince Albert, taking a final look at the statue, then left the ground; and, accompanied by his suite, once more crossed the Irwell, and, proceeding through Market-street, arrived at the London-road station, where a special train was in readiness to convey him to London.

The statue and pedestal are of the finest Sicilian marble, altogether exceeding twenty feet in height, and weighing nearly thirty tons. Mr. Noble has designed and executed it in an admirable style and spirit, worthy of the occasion; and Peel Park has gained a beautiful, dignified and characteristic likeness of England's beloved Queen. In our Journal for May 9 we gave a profile view of this statue.

#### LEICESTER AND HITCHIN RAILWAY.

THIS important branch of the Midland Railway, by which a new entrance to the metropolis for the traffic north of Leicester is secured, was opened for public traffic on the 8th inst.

The distance from Leicester to Hitchin, where this line joins the Great Northern Railway, is 65½ miles. It is a double line throughout, and passes through Market Harborough, Kettering, Wellingborough, Bedford, and many smaller agricultural towns and villages.

There are many important engineering works on the line. The Sharnbrook Viaduct is a very fine example of how strict economy and architectural effect may be combined. The viaduct over the Ouse at Bedford is a very graceful structure, all in iron, on the continuous girder principle.

There is only one tunnel, about half a mile in length, through the high ground near Southill, the seat of W. H. Whitbread, Esq.

Messrs. Liddell and Gordon are the engineers of the line, Mr. Brassey is the contractor.

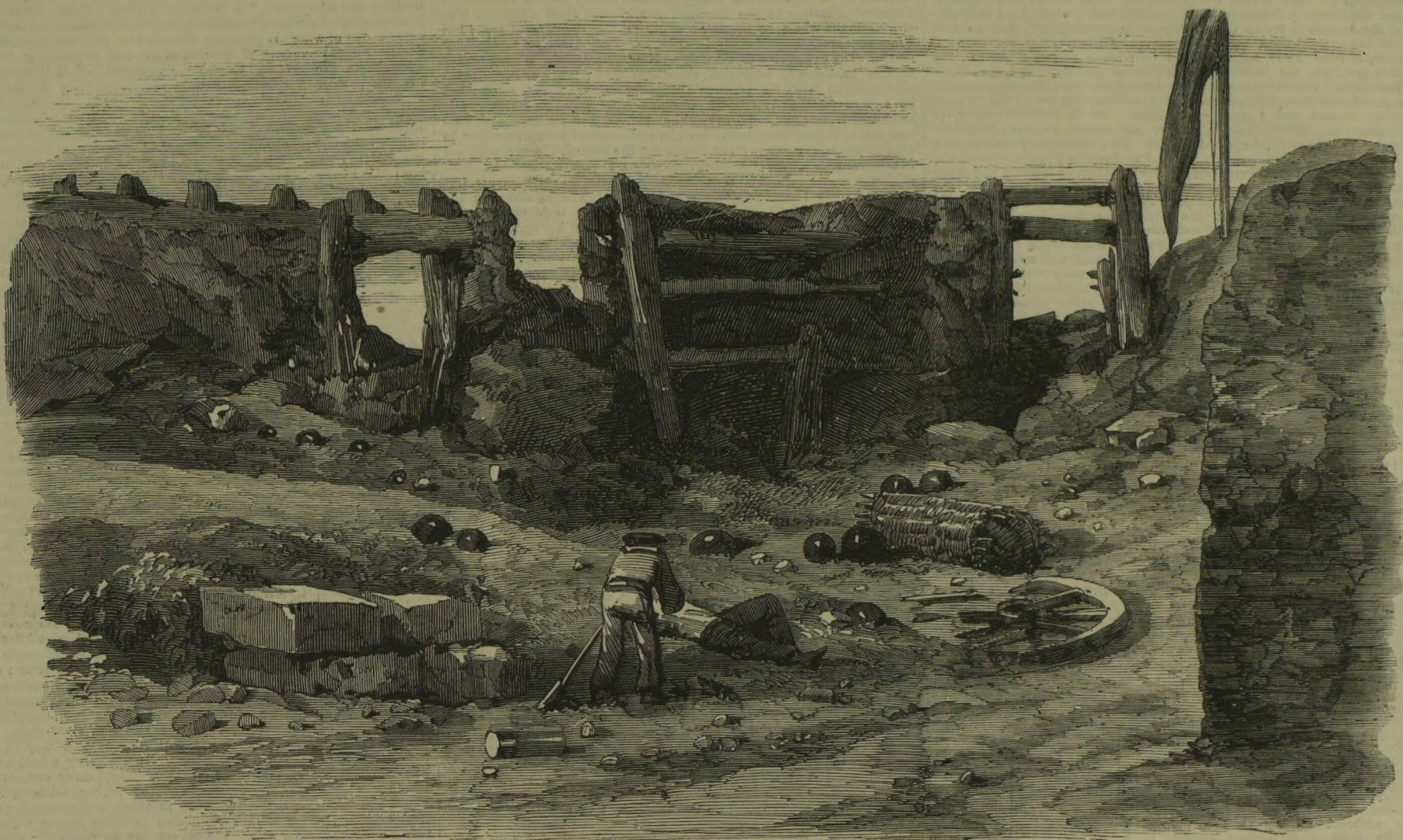
The stations—one of which we give as an illustration—are ornamental and picturesque. They are designed by Mr. C. H. Driver, one of Messrs. Liddell and Gordon's assistants, and have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Webber.



THE LEICESTER AND HITCHIN RAILWAY: KETTERING STATION.



## T H E W A R I N P E R S I A .



INTERIOR OF THE CENTRE FORT OFF MOHAMMERAH.

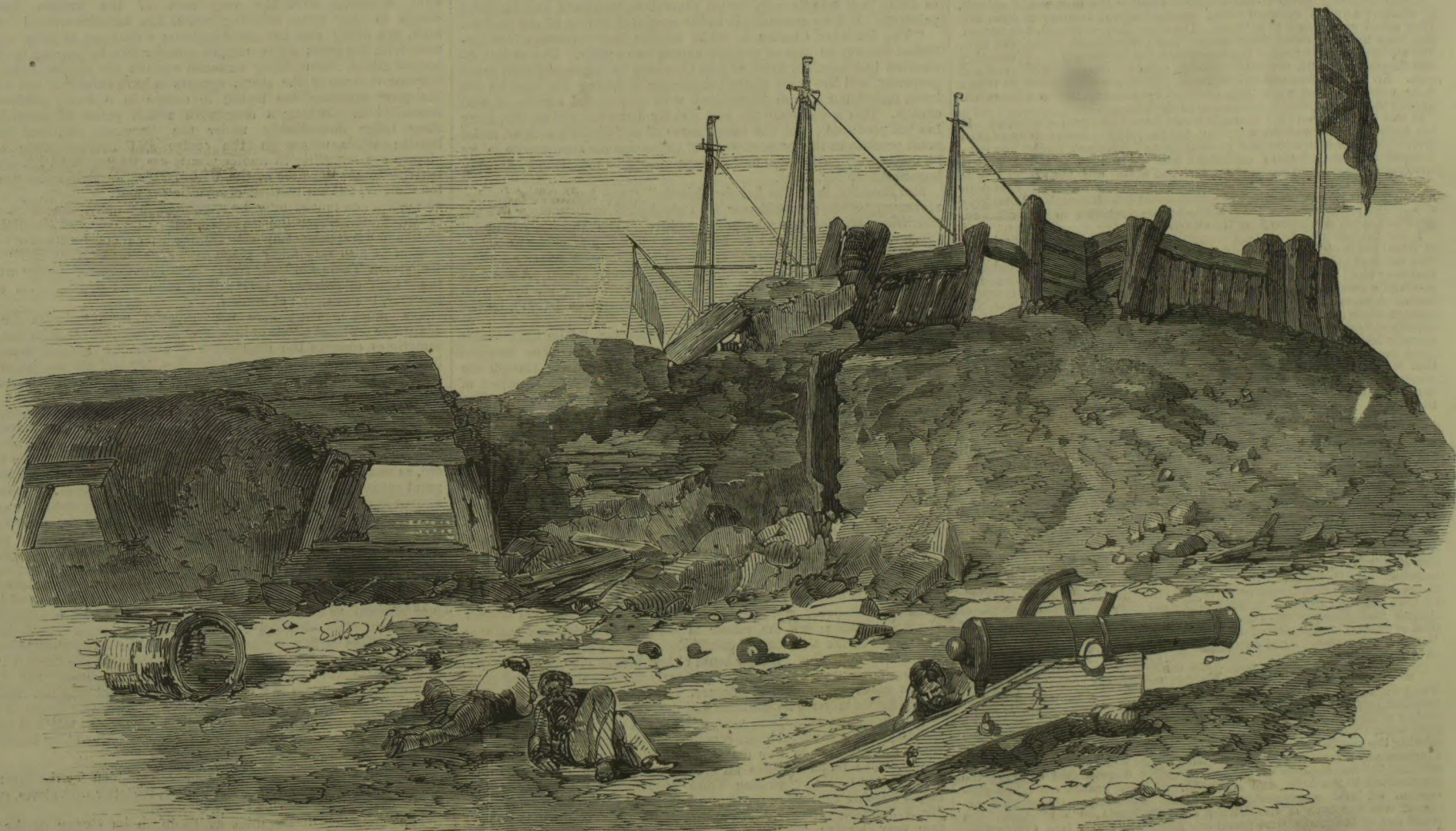
## THE CAPTURE OF MOHAMMERAH.

THE force intended for the operations against Mohammerah having been previously dispatched, the squadron, under the command of Captain Young, sailed from Bushire on the morning of the 19th of March with Sir James Outram and the head-quarters staff on board. The rendezvous at the mouth of the Euphrates was reached on the evening of the 21st. Two days were spent in completing arrangements, and on the 24th the whole armament moved up the Shat-oel-Arab mouth of the river, and anchored about three miles below the point where the Karoon, running from east to west, joins the Euphrates. At that point, which is about two miles below the town of Mohammerah, the Persians had erected two batteries—one on the northern (or right), the other on the southern (or left), bank of the Karoon. Though armed with only 12-pounder and 9-pounder guns, these batteries were very strong—the earthworks being about 18 ft. thick at the base, and 10 ft. at the top, and 18 ft. high. They were so placed as, in Sir James's words, "to sweep the whole stream to the extent of the range of the guns up and down the river, and across to the opposite shore." Further up the Karoon also, on the north bank, was a smaller earthwork mounting three guns, placed not less skillfully than the others. The enemy's force was distributed in three camps on the north and west sides of Mohammerah, one of them resting upon the river. Prince Khanler Mirza held the supreme

command, and mustered round his colours, as is supposed, 13,000 men, with thirty guns. Preparations for the attack on this formidable position commenced on the night of the 24th, opposite to the northern battery, at about 800 yards distance. In the main stream of the Euphrates was a long low strip of muddy land called Dhubba Island. Upon this island it had been proposed to erect a mortar battery; but, after a careful reconnoitring of the ground during the night of the 24th, it was found necessary to abandon the scheme on account of the depth of the mud, and to substitute for it a floating battery, to be moored on the side of the island furthest from the enemy's battery. A raft was accordingly prepared with all possible rapidity, under the superintendence of Commander Rennie, of the *Feroze*, and, being armed with two 8-inch and two 5½-inch mortars, was towed to its position by a small steamer on the night of the 25th. By this time all had been arranged for an attack the following morning. The vessels of war were to move up at daybreak, and engage the batteries in connection with the mortar raft. When the enemy's fire was silenced, or nearly so, the troops (which had been all transhipped from the large transports to the smaller ships and steamers) were to be taken up and landed above the northern battery, thus taking the camps and the town of Mohammerah in the rear.

At daylight on the 26th the mortars on the raft opened fire, and were immediately replied to from the enemy's batteries. At half-past six the steamers got under way, the *Semiramis*, with the *Clive* sloop of war

in tow, leading; then the *Ajdaha*, the *Feroze*, the *Assaye*, and the *Victoria*, towing the *Falkland* sloop. By seven all were hotly engaged with the batteries. The Persian fire was heavy and well sustained, but gave way gradually under the overwhelming weight of the broadsides from the ships, delivered, as in some cases they were, at less than point-blank distance, and consisting of 8-inch shot and shell, and 32 and 24 pounders. In spite of the strength of the enemy's earthworks they crumbled to powder under the storm, and gun after gun ceased firing, till, after three-quarters of an hour, three or four only of their pieces were at work. Then Commodore Young, thinking the path sufficiently clear, hoisted the signal agreed upon for the advance of the light vessels containing the troops. Some little delay occurred at this point, but by half-past nine o'clock the flotilla got under way, and moved up towards the scene of action. As they drew near a gun from the south bank of the Karoon opened upon the vessels in succession, striking the *Berenice* several times, and killing a man on board the *Scindian*. Just before they came up with the ships of war some heavy explosions had taken place in the enemy's batteries, which thereupon finally ceased firing, though from their ruins a smart discharge of musketry was opened and maintained till storming parties from the ships were landed. The troop-vessels were at once pushed up past the now silent northern battery to the place of disembarkation. This was found to be admirably suited for the purpose. There was water enough close alongside to float the largest of



PART OF THE INSIDE OF THE NORTH FORT, OFF MOHAMMERAH, SKETCHED TWO HOURS AFTER THE ACTION.



the transports. One (the *Golden Era*) did lie right alongside, and actually slung her horses on to the bank from her deck. The *Beremee* steamer landed all her men—the 78th Highlanders—by means of a plank.

Before two o'clock p.m. all the force was on shore, and formed for an advance upon the enemy's camp—with the exception of a squadron of Sind Horse, which had not been able to land in time, and the troop of Horse Artillery, which had got on the wrong side of the numerous creeks that intersect the country, and had to wait for the construction of a bridge. There was, however, a troop of Sind horse, which moved in advance, a field battery, the 64th and 78th, the 20th and 26th Native Infantry, and the Light Battalion. Marching across a fine open plain, the army soon came in sight of the three Persian camps, but no force was drawn out to meet them—indeed, not a man was visible. As they drew nearer, it became, to their chagrin, more and more evident that the enemy had "run." And so it proved. The camps were entered, and were found to be deserted. They had been hastily abandoned, the tents all standing, and great quantities of flour and grain and other stores remained, to ease the pressure upon the commissariat of the conquerors. The English General was too weak in cavalry to attempt any serious operation upon the retreating enemy, but he detached Captain Green with a party of Sind horse, by whom their rear guard was seen retiring in apparently good order, though the road they had traversed was strewn with arms and accoutrements.

The loss sustained by the ships of the Indian navy in this successful and most creditable achievement was very slight, amounting to five or six killed and about twenty wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Harris, of the *Semiramis*, but not seriously. Much of the immunity enjoyed was probably due to the wise precaution of placing trusses of pressed hay round and upon the bulwarks of the ships as a protection to the seamen at the guns on the upper deck. The loss of the enemy is estimated roughly at 200—mostly caused by the heavy shot in the batteries, where the destruction was complete and terrible. Sixteen guns (one a fine Russian 12-pounder) and one mortar were captured, and a number of tents and many stores of various kinds.

We are indebted for the accompanying sketches of the interior of two of the Forts to a Midshipman of the Hon. East India Company's corvette, *Falkland*.

#### MUTINY OF NATIVE TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Bengal papers are filled with the particulars of the mutiny of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, which has ended in the disbandment of that corps, and the spread of disaffection to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry. The original pretence of the mutineers was that they were supplied with cartridges in the manufacture of which some animal impurity was used that it would defile a Brahmin to touch. The fact turns out to be that it is the old story of a demand for an increase of pay.

A Calcutta correspondent gives the following graphic account of the disbandment of the disaffected regiment:—

The 19th Regiment Native Infantry has been disbanded. The Government ordered it to march to Barrackpore, the metropolitan cantonment, in order that the punishment might be inflicted in the presence of the disaffected. Meanwhile every precaution was adopted to prevent the possibility of resistance. It was known that the 34th were in league with the 19th. It was suspected that the 2nd Grenadiers, if not positively disaffected, were cognisant of the plans, and sympathised with the mutinous regiment. The two remaining native corps of the brigade were believed to be faithful, but it is never easy to predict what natives will do when a temptation is placed suddenly before them. It was, therefore, necessary to provide against an outbreak of five thousand armed men stationed only sixteen miles from a defenceless capital, in a country where two soldiers can disperse a mob. Her Majesty's 53rd was hastily brought up from Burmah. A wing of her Majesty's 53rd was ordered to Barrackpore. The native body guard (cavalry), 500 strong, were dispatched in the night, and two troops of artillery, with twelve pieces of cannon, were brought from Dum Dum into the cantonment. Private orders were issued to the magistrates to place large bodies of the police upon the bridges which lead into the town. Finally, orders were issued to Major-General Hearsey, authorising him to suppress resistance, even if it were necessary to employ the whole force at his disposal, and to destroy three regiments. The Europeans waited with a sort of anxious nonchalance for the result, such as Anglo-Indians can alone display, and amused themselves by circulating the most preposterous rumours. These measures were complete on March 30. Meanwhile a number of circumstances increased the prevailing uneasiness. The Colonel commanding at Dum Dum received what appeared to be trustworthy intelligence that the 19th were marching on the station to seize the artillery. Dum Dum is eight miles from Calcutta. He had only thirty men, but he called them together, prepared for defence, and ordered all officers' families to quit the station. They obeyed, and at two o'clock at night some dozen frightened women were besieging the houses of their friends in Calcutta for rest and shelter. The same afternoon Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Native Infantry, was attacked by a drunken or drugged sepooy at Barrackpore. He was severely wounded, but the guard refused to arrest the assassin, and the man strutted up and down till he was seized by the Major-General himself. The transaction looked as if the regiment were resolved to die rather than yield. On the following morning the Europeans were landed, and marched to the parade. The two Queen's regiments, with the artillery and cavalry, occupied one side, the native regiments the other, and the 19th Native Infantry, which had been halted for the night outside the station, marched into the midst. The Major-General then read aloud the order.

Up to the last moment it was doubtful whether the men would submit, or whether a yell of defiance would compel General Hearsey to open fire. They asked permission to petition. The time, they were told, had passed, and they must lay down their arms. The preparations cowed the men. The old instinctive terror of the Europeans has not passed away, and they laid down their arms, the native officers actually weeping with grief and rage. No humiliation was offered them, and they were allowed to retain their uniforms, and were then escorted by the cavalry to Chinsurah. Thence they are gradually dispersing to their homes.

It was believed that this example would have had a profound effect. It has certainly confirmed the wavering, but the 34th are more mutinous than ever. The man who attempted to assassinate Lieutenant Baugh was condemned to death; but so dangerous was the temper of the men that General Hearsey could not venture to trust them, and the sentence was carried out under the protection of shotted guns and two European regiments. It may be necessary to mention that this General is a thoroughly able, gallant officer, one of the few Hindostanee scholars in his rank, and, generally speaking, beloved by the sepoys.

I fear the 34th also must be disbanded. Meanwhile the native regiment at Dinapore is only kept in check by the presence of her Majesty's 10th. The selected soldiers at the Umballa and Sealkott rifle-schools complain that they shall be outcasts if they use the cartridge; and the Commander-in-Chief's own escort have excommunicated their comrades for touching them. Almost all the regiments of the line sympathise more or less; but, strange to say, all the irregulars, all the Sikhs, the Goozaks, and all the cavalry ridicule the movement. The Sikhs in the ranks of the 34th are actually leaving the regiment in utter disgust. The fact, if the affair become more serious, is very important. I think, as a matter of opinion, that it must end in blood somewhere, but I have no fear of a general revolt. One source of danger is the extreme exasperation of the Europeans. A mutiny doubles their duties, and it is not always quite easy to hold them in.

**MONUMENT TO THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS.**—A small but very graceful spire has been erected in the course of the last year in the parish of Anstey, Warwickshire, to the memory of the late Major-General Henry William Adams, C.B., by his widow. This elegant structure, which has been designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, and ably carried out by Messrs. Robinson, of Coventry, stands at the west end of the nave, and is in the Early Perpendicular style. Over the entrance, within a richly-decorated niche, stands the figure of a knight in armour; and on the summits of the buttresses, on each side of the porch, are figures representing Fortitude and Prudence—qualities essential to the character of a Christian warrior. Within the porch, over the entrance door of the church, is the following inscription, carved in stone:—"This Spire is erected to the Glory of God, and in Memory of Major-General Henry William Adams, of Anstey Hall, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; who died at Scutari on the 19th of December, 1854, of wounds received in the Battle of Inkerman. Aged 49 years. 'Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him.'—Job xlii. 15."

On the 19th instant her Majesty's steamer *Hornet*, Captain Forsyth, while cruising off St. John's Island, fell in with a fleet of piratical junks. The steamer could not be brought within range of them, owing to there not being sufficient draught of water in the bay where they were. The boats of the steamer pulled in, and Captain Forsyth, observing the position of the junks was a strong one, landed with a party of marines, and reached an eminence, whence, as well as from the boats, an effectual fire was kept up on the junks. After a good deal of firing the pirates took to the hills, and seventeen of their boats were taken possession of, and subsequently destroyed. The only accident that occurred was one man of the *Hornet* severely burnt by a stinkpot. On board one of the junks were found one European and a Goa Portuguese. They said they had been pressed by the pirates.

#### EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

MR. WALLIS contributes nothing of such enchainment interest, or so exquisite in execution, as his "Death of Chatterton" exhibited last year; but his present works show more various powers. In No. 501 Montaigne is represented seated in the library of his chateau in Perigord, dictating to the fanatical young lady from Gournay, who traversed the whole of France, braving all the dangers of the Civil War, to throw herself with Platonic admiration at the feet of her oracle. The expression of Montaigne is not successful. With a pretty woman kneeling in adoration, there should be a touch of French gallantry, or, at least, his features should be relaxed with a smile; but he sits as prim as a Puritan, and as hard-hearted as Swift. His habits of what the Germans would call subjective philosophical contemplation it may have been the aim of the artist to represent, or to hint at his calm courage; but this is not the French Horace with all his ingenious vanity, his humorous perception, and *bonhomie*. M. Michelet also might well consider *Mademoiselle un peu ridicule*, but we find her in the picture *un peu stupide*. The shadows on the face of Montaigne are stippled with very unpleasant hues. Nevertheless the effect of the light pouring in from the open window; all the accessories, especially the textures and tapestry; the convex mirror reflecting the two other windows of the round tower, the clock, books, &c., are very cleverly painted. All the fittings and the Greek and Latin quotations inscribed in every direction (so characteristic of Montaigne) proves that the studies were made, as Mr. Wallis tells us, in the room itself. "A Sculptor's Workshop, Stratford-on-Avon, A.D. 1617" (458), represents a long-faced, red-haired sculptor just completing the Stratford bust of Shakespeare; and Ben Jonson, with his wart, and in his best dress, pointing out—partly from the posthumous casts he holds in his hand, and partly from affectionate recollection—some little discrepancy in the sculptor's work. Three or four children are playing about, and a model of the monument which surrounds the bust is on the floor. The church is seen through the window; and the Avon, with of course some swans, flows gently between. In this picture the light and shade is again seen to be Mr. Wallis's forte. In respect to the authority for the posthumous cast Chantrey was of opinion that in the Stratford bust there was sufficient internal evidence alone, as for instance in the dissimilarity of the two sides of the face, to prove that such a cast was taken.

Mr. Philip paints with remarkable full-pencilled firmness, richness of colour, and strength of effect. His composition, also, renders the incident represented always simple and direct in meaning. In "The Prison Window, Sevilla, 1857" (225), a prisoner is seen, forgetful of his precarious situation, eagerly forcing his face through the prison bars to kiss his child, the grief-stricken, anxious mother holds up for his rough embrace. Her love and anguish are finely expressed in her weeping and drooping eyes, as she kisses one of the great hands and fondles the other. A poor old woman in the distance is apparently pleading the cause of, we suppose, her son with great simplicity and many tears to the sentinel on duty, whose attention, however, is completely absorbed in the delicate operation of properly lighting his cigar. "Charity" (448) is a most capital study, not merely of a Spanish priest with shovel hat and red umbrella, but of human nature. A poor woman, with a child at her breast, holds out her hand immediately before a sleek, well-fed priest, but he is utterly unconscious of her presence—his thoughts, of course, raised above earthly things. The self-satisfied, self-righteous, hypocritical smirk of benignity assumed evidently habitually by this miserable pharisee is given with admirable power.

Mr. Ansdell, like Mr. Philip, has greatly benefited his painting by turning his attention from Scotland to Spain. The mules of Spain are the finest in the world, and Mr. Ansdell has caught the wicked sagacity of their dark eyes as they are engaged drinking, in No. 356, very felicitously. The dusky effect of the animals and figures against the deep blue sky, in "Ploughing—Sevilla, 1857" (597), is very fine. Mr. Ansdell may well add the date to this picture, for we should else have scarcely credited that, even in Spain, such primitive methods of agriculture still existed. But what is this to the character and dress of the ploughman. The face of the old "Water-Carrier" (534), whiffing the eternal cigarette, is full of dry humour, though the pretty girl at the fountain will plainly have nothing to say to him.

Mr. Le Jeune has been highly successful in his refined treatment and exquisite painting of the "Vision of Queen Katharine" (426). The cold pallor of the Queen's face, with the chill dampness of death beginning to settle on the brow and round the attenuated nostrils; the sigh scarcely breaking from the quivering, bloodless lips; and the eye, which you can actually see is upturned from the slight prominence of the cornea, showing through the thin eyelids, are descriptive points very delicately observed by the artist. Very beautiful, also, is the beam of pale holy light, which will be obscured by only one other cloud of earth in turn to pass ere the few sands of the hourglass are run out, contrasted as it is so admirably by the rich deep brown tones of the attendant gentlewoman's dress and dark complexion. The descending angels might, we think, have been less French, and nearer our poor ideas of spiritual purity and essence.

Mr. G. B. O'Neil makes a great stride in advance in his "Last Day of the Sale" (54). We very much regret that want of space prevents us doing justice to its very varied characters, incidents, and excellent painting. But we commend it to the special attention of our readers.

"The Burial of Charles I." (16), by Mr. Lucy, evinces a fine historical feeling, so rare at present among our artists. The undemonstrative but hopeless grief of the Cavaliers is expressed with great propriety, and the point where the trooper is laying his hand on the book, forbidding Juxon to proceed with the burial service is well chosen. This is decidedly the best strictly historical picture Mr. Lucy has yet produced; and the long course of self-denial which an artist must practise in the present want of patronage for such works before he meets with recognition and success, should be mentioned as highly honourable to Mr. Lucy.

Mr. Rankley, in "The Lonely Hearth" (146), has realised the bereavement of the poor widower with great skill and pathos. We are engraving this artist's charming picture, "The Dame's Absence" (227), and shall therefore have another opportunity of doing justice to his merits. The same remark applies to Mr. Hemsley's very amusing and excellently-painted "Sketching from Nature" (198). A work of similar character to the last, "The Photographer" (92), by Mr. G. Smith, has also much merit; and "Rather Fractious" (167), by the same artist, is equally noteworthy.

Mr. Dobson has a picture of very high character, "The Child Jesus Going Down with his Parents to Nazareth" (556). The inspired looking up of the Child, the mournful maternal solicitude, though she is not of the old Madonna type, and the rich old-masterish effect of the broadly-treated draperies, are all points to be remembered. The children's heads in "Reading the Psalms" (63) are as exquisite in expression as in execution.

Our readers will remember we engraved a little picture, entitled "The Dead Rabbit," exhibited at the British Institution; and, we believe, we were the first to call attention to its unpretending merit, which was precisely of the kind to be overlooked in the false glare of an exhibition. We are glad to find that the promise given by its previously unknown painter is more than redeemed in the present Exhibition. "The Sick Child" (616), by Mr. J. Clark, has excited general and well-merited admiration. Its simple story is told so perfectly, and yet in the most unobtrusive manner, as to be like the poetry of Crabbe, almost painful in its literalness. Its execution furnishes an exact parallel to its leading spirit or sentiment. It is perfectly drawn and finished with great care, yet without any of the ostentation of dull, chuckling labour; but its colour is almost too quiet and subdued. We may remark that this is chiefly owing to the extreme blueness of the white draperies. They should either be less blue, or, as in Correggio, harmonised by a freer use of pearly tints in the receding parts of the other objects. The picture, however, deserves the highest praise for its extreme naturalness and modesty.

The unusual number, this year, of works in which the human figure constitutes the chief interest, compels us to mention summarily the remaining pictures in this department which we think deserving of notice. The following have all great promise, and some very high achievement:—viz., "Broken Vows" (601), by Mr. Calderon—the lady's fainting expression not to be surpassed; "Sabbath" (483), by Mr. A. Johnson—the flesh-tints and the light and shade of the mother's face very lovely; "Nameless and Friendless" (299), by Miss E. Osborn—story well told, and of great promise; "Thoughts of the

Future" (135), by Mr. R. Carrick—faultless, with perhaps the exception of the light on the woman's hair being too white; "A Scene from 'Hamlet'" (No. 498), by Mr. Herrick—very dramatic, and finely drawn; "The Confidante" (162) and "The Exile" (392), by Mr. Gale—two very small pictures, remarkable for their microscopic finish; "The Village School" (366), by Mr. W. H. Knight—full of drollery and character; "A Welcome Arrival" (133), by Mr. Luard (the opening of a case of provisions, &c., in a Crimean hut, with three officers, one of whom is privately absorbed in the contemplation of a daguerrotype)—very good general effect, and thoroughly free from affectation; No. 27 (A Gambler discovered in the morning by his wife, after a ruinous night's play), by Miss R. Solomon—very effective; "Tartuffe at Supper" (517), by Mr. W. M. Egley—very careful, but hard; "Morning Prayer" (637), by Mr. Halle—the expression not that of devotion, but a beautiful breadth of light on the face; "Canute Listening to the Monks of Ely" (608), by Mr. W. C. Thomas—disagreeably red in tone, but masterly in drawing; "A Picnic" (344), by Mr. H. O'Neil—very bright, pleasing, and well painted; "God Save the Queen" (122), by Mrs. E. M. Ward—a picture which will delight all mothers; "An Interior" (69) and "Falstaff promising to Marry Dame Quickly" (586), by Mr. Deane; "Repose after the Bath" (426), by Mr. Gould—excellent but for its white impasto, which almost amounts to a trick; "Did it Pout with its Betsy?" (388) and "The Ryans and Dwyers Calumniated Men" (390)—caricatured, but excessively humorous; "The Jew's Harp" (19), by Mr. Rossiter—highly finished; "Art-Treasures" (558), by Mr. Wingfield—rich in tone; "In Time of Peace" (532)—a fine effect in background, reminding us of that in "Autumn Leaves," and "Adopting a Child" (614), by Mr. Barwell. Besides these the works of the following artists will well repay examination—viz., Messrs. Wyburd, Hardy (especially No. 253), Provis, W. J. Grant, Nichol, Collinson, J. M. Carrick, H. Weigall, Halliday, Eddis, and Tait.

Before we confine our attention to the landscapes proper, the animal-painters claim our attention. Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., takes the lead with his "Scene in Brae Mar" (77)—one of those grand conceptions so masterly in generalised truth and in indicating force, but so slight in execution, making every allowance for its medium of palpable, slate-coloured mountain mist, with which we are all so familiar. A stag stands out proudly and defiantly against the mysterious sky, with his hoof firmly planted, and his antlers tossed back imperiously as if defying all assailants. A hind lying at his feet seems to regard him admiringly, while the attention of her two fawns is attracted by an eagle seen soaring away with some prey in its talons. One of the best things in the picture, however, is the mountain hare, who has popped out of the hole left by the fault in the stratum of the slate rock, and is staring for a moment doubtfully at the other visitors to the mountain top. "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale" (345) will be acknowledged by all but a formal few to be legitimate in its humour. Two of that exquisitely ugly breed of the bull-dog—the Dutch pug, black-muzzled, dirty-brown coated, and excessively bandy—are chained up, waiting for a customer, the heavy dog-whip with its ensanguined thong of their present proprietor hanging against the wall, and a further suggestion of Yankeeism lying on the floor in the shape of cigar-ends. Large human tears trickle from Uncle Tom's eyes in a way in which neither Sir Charles Bell nor any natural philosopher would admit to be possible in any of the brute creation. They carry out, however, together with the lolling tongue, and the loving sidelong look of Dinah's bloodshot eye, the humorous meaning and expression of distress capitally. This picture is finished in some degree commensurately with its smaller size. We cannot say as much for another—"Rough and Ready" (93)—which is certainly "rough" enough, but, we think, not "ready" for exhibition.

Mr. T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., is very firm and effective in his horse and foreground in No. 269, and the effect of "Heat Showers" (153) is very nicely observed.

Mr. H. B. Willis has made an advance in his "Sunny Pastures in Sussex" (637). It is painted with masterly breadth and a fine feeling, for atmosphere.

We are engraving the work of a very promising artist in this department, viz., "Highland Sports.—Deer-stalking Scene" (21), by Mr. Bottomley.

The most important landscape, or seascape, contribution is undoubtedly the picture by Mr. Stanfield, R.A.—"Port na Spania, near the Giant's Causeway, Antrim Coast of Ireland" (204). To one of the most sublime natural scenes in the world Mr. Stanfield has added a powerful human and grand national interest. It is related that out of the seventeen ships of the Spanish Armada sunk or lost on the coast of Ireland, one or more was wrecked on this spot. The Spaniards, it is said, at first took, in the mist, the isolated rocks, called the Chimney-tops, for the veritable chimneys of Dunlun Castle, and wasted their gunpowder in firing at them. The gale increasing they could not make from shore, and were totally wrecked in the bay, hence called "Port na Spania." Dark grey crystallised perpendicular masses of basalt might well be taken in a sea-fog for a castellated stronghold. The cliffs sweep away on the right of the peak or promontory in a stupendous semicircle; and in the bay thus formed, through sea-spray and storm-cloud, mingling with the very rack of the broken, lowering clouds as they come whirling round the amphitheatrical walls of rock, are dimly seen two great galleons wallowing in utter helplessness, with the great masts snapped asunder like twigs, and their high pooped gilded sterns being smashed against the pitiless rocks. The extreme violence of the storm appears to have subsided, and some of the poor wretches are trying to escape in a boat; others have succeeded in reaching a crag with a soft patch of green on its steep ledge immediately under the foremost clustered pile of basalt; while others in the centre and nearest plane of the picture are crowding in another boat, or clinging with life-or-death tenacity to great pieces of the wreck. Mr. Stanfield's seas are often too sketchy, but his method of handling is most masterly. The effect of motion can indeed only be suggested by great abandonment of brush, for wherever the sea is painted laboriously and definitely we always find it appear comparatively fixed. This clever effect of restless motion is also very finely given in "Fort Socca" (61), and "Calais Fishermen Taking in their Nets—Squall coming on" (308); while in the "Gulf of Salerno" (371) all is calm and gentle. Its colour, however, is certainly not Italian.

We must mention here with especial commendation for their admirable truthful effects of light and firm painting, though the touch sometimes conveys the impression of glistening compact mosaic, the landscapes of Mr. George Stanfield. Nos. 188 and 459 are full of these qualities, and the great rush of water through the town of "Saarbourg" (640) is an extraordinary scene.

"The Interior of the Duomo at Milan" (41), by Mr. Roberts, R.A., shows to advantage this artist's well-known and effective style of treating grand architectural subjects and facile indication of detail. The procession gives great animation to the scene though the figures are, as usual, rather conventionalised. The idea of the vastness of the great cathedral is hardly successfully conveyed in some portions—two figures in particular, in the farther bronze pulpit, by their exaggerated size, we fancy marring this effect. Is there not also too much local colour for the little light gained from the upper portions and the general sombre effect of the interior? The whole of the distant transept, with its imposing altar and its nicely-toned stained-glass window, is, however, extremely fine. The "Interior of the Church of St. Gommaire" (418) at Liège, a small unfrequented town in the province of Anvers (not Brabant, as stated in the Catalogue), in Belgium, is admirable in every way. The niches of the elaborate rood-screen seen in the picture are filled with a series of groups by the late excellent Belgian sculptor Geerts, models of which may be seen in the Crystal Palace. The "Piazza Navona at Rome" (88) is not so happy. The want of atmospheric clearness and sharpness in the detail will not recall the scene very forcibly to those who have witnessed it. There is also a kind of heavy greenish colour pervading the picture which is not the hue of the Travertine façade of S. Agnese, nor of the other buildings.

The police authorities in Paris have forbidden for the future the public exhibitions of wrestling and boxing, the latter with gloves, such as have been given there during the last few years.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, in its sitting of the 14th inst., voted a bill for a census of the population of the kingdom by 35 votes against 41.



# Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

## NOTES.

**RARE EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.**—The sale this week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of "A singularly curious and important collection of Shakespearian literature, recals to my mind some notes, not without interest, which I extracted from the copy of the folio 1623, now in the British Museum, 614, m. 1. This copy formerly belonged to Stevens, and has his autograph, "G. Stevens," on the dedication page. Upon the back of the page, containing Ben Jonson's verses, is written—

"Shakespeare, fol. 1623, G. Stevens, ex dono Jacobi Tonson Bibliop. 1765. It belonged to Mr. Theobald. From him it devolved to Dr. Johnson, who did not much improve its condition. A copy of the same book, bound in morocco, was purchased at the sale of Mr. John Watson Reed, March 2, 1796, for thirty-five pounds fourteen shillings by the Duke of Roxburgh. Another copy in the course of the same month was sold by Messrs. White, booksellers in Fleet-street, for £25, to Lord Spencer.

On the fly-leaf of this folio is pasted part of the sale catalogue of the books of "John Watson Reed, Esq., F.S.A., late of Ely-place, deceased, sold by auction by J. Egerton, bookseller at the room in Scotland-yard, on Monday, March 1, 1790, and following day." The prices obtained for the quartos contrast oddly enough with their value at the present day:—

Lot 373. Titus Andronicus, 1 ed., 1611	..	..	£0 11 0
" 374. Romeo and Juliet, 1599	..	..	7 5 0
" 376. Hamlet, 1604. N.B. This edition of Hamlet is so extremely rare that no other copy is known to exist	..	..	17 6 6

Under this note Stevens has written, "of this play there are three known copies.—G. S."

" 380. Pericles, 1st ed., 1609	..	..	£0 12 6
" 400. Shakespeare, 1, folio, 1623	..	..	35 14 0
" 401. " 2, 1632, fine copy	..	..	4 0 0

From another copy of the 1623 folio, formerly belonging to Sir R. Comyns, and sold by Sotheby and Co, March 31, 1856, I copied the following note:—

That the printer intended to produce a correct work is proved by my friend Mr. Litchfield's copy. Page 193 was amended because it had been numbered 203; and 204 was corrected because *Orl* had been printed instead of *Olo*, and *Olo* instead of *Will*. He has the faulty leaves, "Hamlet," p. 278, has ten errors, corrected in other copies. This page he supposes to be an uncorrected proof.

L. A. B. W., British Museum.

**TOBACCO NOTE.—LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.**—I find from a registry of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, "that, as a consequence of their abstaining from tobacco, one-half that are born live to the age of forty-seven years; whereas Dr. Price tells us that, of the general population of London, half that are born live only to two years and three-quarters. Among the Quakers one in ten arrive at eighty years of age, of the general population of London only one in forty." Never did a more powerful argument support the late verdict of the *Lancet*.—J. B. N.

**SHAKESPEARE AND ARISTOTLE.**—To rescue Bacon and Shakspeare from an alleged misrepresentation of Aristotle, "C. C. H., Oxon," suggests that when Aristotle uses the word *πολιτική* (politics) he means *ἠθική* (morals); but Aristotle was one of the last of men to have such confused ideas or to be guilty of such confusion of terms. He has left to our times three distinct treatises on morals (all the Romanic nations so translate *ἠθική*), and a separate one on politics, wherein he has carefully discriminated the distinct objects of each art, and has illustrated their etymology. Dr. Hampden has added the weight of his name to Bacon and Shakspeare (Moral Phil., Lect. vii., p. 227), but has failed to indicate his authority, although otherwise minute in such references. Aristotle, instead of saying "that young men are no fit auditors of moral philosophy," proves on the contrary that early youth is the fittest time for hearing (learning) ethics; and says that almost everything—nay, everything (*πάντα μάλιστα δὲ τὸ πᾶν*) depends on early culture (*ἐνθαυτὴν ἐκ νέου ἐθίζεσθαι*). He proposes to make morals (otherwise virtue) habitual in youth (Nicom. ii. 1, Mag. i. 6, Eud. ii. 2). In practice all civilised people follow the same course, in the hope that a habit of virtue may aid in resisting the assaults of vice in ripper age. Young men from college are made teachers of morals, and their fitness is not disputed; but before they become teachers they must have been hearers (learners). On the other hand, what Aristotle says of politics (Nicom. Eth. i. 1, Pol. iii. 1, vii. 9) is equally true; for we do not make statesmen of boys and college students, but find great difficulty in selecting competent men; inasmuch as not only an immense quantity of book-learning must be acquired to be used promptly, but a large experience of the world is necessary, as well as the tact which enables one man to bend the conflicting and vacillating opinions of many towards one point of combined political action.—T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

## QUERIES.

**CLERICAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—In what year was the Act passed excluding the clergy from Parliament?—D. D.  
[The 41 George III., c. 73.]

**CLERGYMEN FIRST STYLED REVEREND.**—Will any of your correspondents inform me when "Reverend" was first applied to a clergyman?—D. D.

**THE LAST SLAVE SALE IN ENGLAND.**—I shall be obliged if any of your numerous readers will give me the date of the last public sale of a slave in this country.—UNCLE TOM.

**ETYMOLOGY.**—I have not as yet seen any satisfactory derivation of the verb "to cree," which signifies "to seethe;" also "to pound," "to bruise." To say that it is derived from the Gaelic "cri" (the heart) is purely ridiculous. What has the heart to do with seething or pounding? When we say that one word is akin to, or derived from another, we must in all conscience take care that the words bear some decent resemblance to each other, not only in sound but in sense. It is just possible that the verb "to cree" may be of Scandinavian origin. But the word *cree*, according to Halliwell, is used in the northern counties of England as a substantive, denoting "a hut" or "sty," and it has the same signification in the lowlands of Scotland. This meaning of the word is decidedly from the Gaelic "cru" or "cro," which signifies a small hut or sty. In Lowland Scotch it is written "croo," the *oo* being sounded like the French *u*, which is nearly *eo*. Now, one is curious to know how the word has found its way so far to the south; the probability is that it came to Cumberland from the Manks, and from Dumfriesshire, where Gaelic was once spoken, as is evident from many names of places in that corner of Scotland.—D. FORBES.

**ORTHOGRAPHY.**—A friend of mine recently published a book of travels in Persia, and in the course of the work he had occasion to use such terms as "civilize," "Christianize," "Romanize," &c. Well, the magnates of the printing-office took upon themselves, without the author's leave, to spell all such words as the above with an *s*, instead of a *z*. That the *z* is the correct mode I have no doubt; but then much is to be conceded to custom, as Horace said, or sung, nearly 2000 years ago. Among your readers there are many who have made the orthography of our language part of their study, and I should like to see these come forward and settle this *questio vexata*. I take it that the confusion I here complain of has arisen from the simple fact that since the letter *s* between two vowels is very frequently sounded like *z*, therefore it may displace the latter altogether. This, however, is a vulgar error, not a bit better than it would be to write "physic" thus—*fishik*. I have several other queries of this kind, but I must not at present trespass too much on your time and space.—D. FORBES.

## ANSWERS.

**THE GAME OF CRICKET.**—A correspondent of yours long since inquired concerning the origin of this game. I have always believed the game to be of comparatively modern invention, and was surprised to find, the other day, in Florio's "World of Words," 1593, the Italian phrase, *Fare frit frit*, interpreted to play cricket a wicket. This probably alludes to something very different to our English sport; but the combination of words is curious, and, perhaps, worth a note in "Memorabilia."—LILLYWHITE.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**LILE DELL.**—The amended version shall be examined.  
**G. M., Aberdeen.**—The first is middling only; the others are all good.  
**F. R. CHAMPTON.**—You are right now.  
**H. B.**—You must first send your name and address—not for publication, but as some guarantee that the offer is bona fide.  
**PROBE.**—No. 687 cannot be solved as you propose. Look at it again.  
**R. F. G. T. W. S., and others.**—The terms of competition for the Problem prize to be given at Manchester will be made public in the next manifesto. They ought certainly to be published with all expedition.  
**T. B. W. PUZZLER.**—You have a very hard nut.  
**Problem 690.**—It is undoubtedly a very hard nut.  
**B. T., Oxford.**—We were prohibited by want of space from noticing the Chess meeting held lately at Reading; but are glad to learn that, compared with the meetings of the last few years, there was no diminution either in the numbers or spirit of the visitors.  
**PRIZE.**—You must address the hon. secretary of the Manchester Club. We are quite in the dark both as to what has been done and what is proposed to be done with respect to the anticipated gathering.  
**H. WHITTEN.**—An improvement on most of your last efforts, though very inartistically composed.  
**POSED.**—The solution you require is as follows:—

**WHITE.** 1. R to K 6th  
2. Kt to Q 7th (ch)  
**BLACK.** R takes Q  
K moves  
3. Kt takes K B P  
And mates next move.

**J. HURST.**—The idea is ingenious, but very old.  
**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 690.** by Lile Dell, Cedipus, Pawa, Lynx, are correct. All others are wrong.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 691.** by R. B. Sad Sam, Omega, Philo-Chess, P. P., X. Y. Z., Saladin, J. P., Ernest, W., Miranda, Wulul, H. W., M. de V. Iota, Max, Simpleton, R. D., F. M., Peterkin, W. E., Lile Dell, Facotum, Drax, Yankes, Quid, Jack of Shrewsbury, G. B., J. F. E., Cantab, Bumble, John Brown, Delta, M. P., A. Clerk, Andrew, Cedipus, A Lady, R. D. S., F. S. A., An Old Player, Prosis, Yorkshire Tike, W. W. G., A. B. C., Quid-nunc, Barnstaple, N. C., F. N., Cesar, A Middy, Heidelberg, Stultus, Omicron, Achilles, H. Feuton, A. Z., Major W., Bombardier, Quiz, Punch, are correct. All others are wrong.  
**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.** by D. D., P. B. G., A. Z., Omega, Lile Dell, Simpleton, H. P. G., I. S., G. W., Recter, Miranda, Box and Cox, P. R. Crampton, Old Salt, Query, Drax, Lynx, Cedipus, Bumble, are correct. All others are wrong.

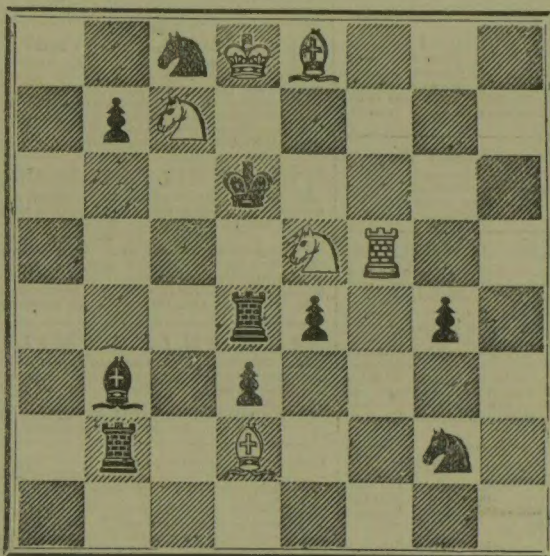
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 690.

**WHITE.** 1. Kt to K 4th (ch) K R P takes Kt or  
2. P to K 3rd Q takes Q (best)  
(a) 1. 2. Q to Q 6th (ch) K to B 6th (best)  
And Mate follows next move.  
(There are many other Variations, but all tend to the same result.)

### PROBLEM No. 692.

By J. B., of Bridport.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES IN CONSULTATION AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

Lively Gambit played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. BARNES against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEN.  
(King's Kt's Gambit.)

<b>WHITE</b> (Mr. S. & Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. K Kt to K B 3rd 4. K B to Q B 4th 5. P to Q B 3rd 6. Castles (a) 7. P to K Kt 3rd 8. K Kt to K R 4th 9. P to Q 4th 10. Q to K Kt 3rd 11. Q Kt to Q R 3rd 12. Q B to K B 4th (b) 13. Q Kt takes P 14. Q Kt P (ch) (c) 15. K B to Q 5th 16. B takes Q R	<b>BLACK</b> (Mr. L. & Mr. O.) 1. P to K 4th P takes P 2. K Kt to K B 4th K B to K Kt 2nd 3. P to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd 4. P to K B 5th P to Q B 3rd 5. P to Q 2nd 6. Q to K Kt 3rd 7. Q to K Kt 4th 8. Q B to K B 4th (b) 9. P takes Kt 10. K B to Q 5th 11. Q to Q Kt 2nd 12. Q Kt takes P 13. Q Kt P (ch) (c) 14. Q Kt P (ch) (c) 15. K B to Q 5th 16. B takes Q R	<b>WHITE</b> (Mr. S. & Mr. B.) 17. Q to Kt 6th (ch) K to K sq 18. Q takes Q P 19. Kt to K B 5th 20. Q to Q 5th 21. Kt to Q 6th (ch) B takes Kt 22. Q takes B 23. P R to K sq 24. Q to K Kt 6th (ch) K to K B sq 25. B to Q 6th (ch) K Kt takes B 26. Q Kt K Kt (ch) K Kt takes B 27. P to Q 5th 28. Q R to K 7th (ch) Kt to K B 2nd 29. Q to K 5th (ch) K to Kt 3rd 30. R takes Kt 31. Q takes R And Black shortly surrendered.	<b>BLACK</b> (Mr. L. & Mr. O.) 17. K to K sq K B to K B 3rd K B to K B sq K Kt to K B 3rd B takes Kt K Kt takes K P K to K B 4th K to K B sq K Kt takes B K to Kt 2nd Kt to Q sq Kt to K B 2nd K to Kt 3rd K takes R And Black shortly surrendered.
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(a) White might also have played Q to Q Kt 3rd, in which case the game would probably have been carried on thus:—  
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd  
7. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) P to Q 3rd  
8. Q takes K Kt P Q takes K P (ch)  
And the game is equal.

(b) A move which will be found an indispensable preliminary to the plan of action White contemplates pursuing.  
(c) The sacrifice of the Kt, if Black advanced their Q Kt P, was resolved on; but it could not have been hazarded before, as Black was stationed at K B 4th. At the present moment White has apparently a still better move than taking the P with their Q, which is to play K B to Q 5th. In reality, however, that move is not so good as the one in the text, *ex gr.*—  
14. K B to Q 5th Q R to his 3rd  
15. Q takes Q Kt P (ch) Kt to Q 2nd  
16. Kt to K B 5th Q to K B sq  
And, although terribly constrained, Black retain the piece they have won, and may in time scramble out of their difficulties.

(d) K to K B sq was thought by some to be the best move; but in that, and every other case, White's attack would still have proved irresistible. If Black had interposed their Q B, White would have retorted with Q to Q Kt 7th; if they had interposed their Q Kt, then would have followed, with full force, Kt to K B 5th; and lastly, if they had covered with their Queen, the following variation shows White must have got a great advantage. Suppose—  
14. K B to Q 5th Q R to his 3rd  
15. Q takes Q Kt P (ch) Kt to Q 2nd  
16. Kt to K B 5th Q to K B sq  
And White regain a Piece for the one sacrificed, and have a winning superiority in position.

(e) Equally good, perhaps better, would have been—25. Q R takes K Kt; 26. B to Q 6th (ch); 27. Q to K B 6th (ch); and, 28. B takes Kt, &c.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1033.—By E. B. C. of Hoboken.  
White: K at K Kt 7th, R at Q 3rd, Bs at Q B 7th and Q Kt sq, P at Q Kt 4th.  
Black: K at his 5th, P at Q 4th.  
White playing first to mate in four moves.

No. 1034.—By J. PHENIX.  
White: K at K R 6th, Bs at K Kt 2nd and Q B 5th, Kts at K sq and K R 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 2nd.  
Black: K at K R 7th; Kts at Q 5th and Q R 2nd; Ps at K R 2nd and 4th, and Q B 5th.  
White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 1035.—By J. PHENIX.  
White: K at Q R 5th, R at Q B 5th, Kts at Q R 4th and K R 5th; Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.  
Black: K at Q 5th, P at Q 6th.  
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

**GREAT AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.**—The Committee of New York have issued a circular expressive of their views regarding the projected gathering, in which they recommend to their Chess brethren throughout the United States:—1. The holding of a National Tournament of American Chess-players at an early period, and in a convenient and accessible locality. 2. The appointment of similar committees in our chief cities, empowered to correspond with each other in reference to the time and place of meeting, and to settle all other preliminary arrangements. 3. The collection of a fund, by general subscription, sufficiently large to allow of prizes of respectable amounts to those players and problem composers who shall prove themselves most worthy thereof, and to defray the expenses of publishing a full account of the entire proceedings, including a selection of the games played and of the problems competing for prizes.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Napoleon was expected to reach Paris from Berlin on Thursday.

A grand stag-hunt took place in the forest of Fontainebleau on Saturday last, but the Emperor was not present. His Majesty, having been informed that the health of M. Veillard, a senator, and one of his oldest friends, was such as to cause great uneasiness, took the first train for Paris, accompanied by General de Montebello.

The newly-born son of the Emperor and Empress of Russia has been baptised by the names of Sergius Alexandrovitch. He is the sixth child and the fifth son of their Majesties.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in Vienna from Hungary on the 12th inst., and visited the agricultural exhibition now open there. After examining it in great detail he caused the principal exhibitors to be presented to him, and conversed with them for some time with marked interest.

Earl Cowley arrived at Fontainebleau on Sunday last, and was admitted to present to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress the letters of notification which have been addressed to them by Queen Victoria, upon the occasion of the birth of a Princess.

The ball given by the Marquis de Moustier, at Berlin, on the 11th instant, in honour of Prince Napoleon, was very brilliant. The King and Queen were present at it, and remained till nearly twelve o'clock. The Prince stayed an hour later.

Lady Stratford de Redcliffe left Constantinople on the 4th inst. with her two youngest daughters. The objects of her journey are, first, to present them at the Court of the Tuileries, and then, on reaching England, to present the Lady Mary at the Court of St. James's.

The Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, accompanied by her father, Duke Joseph of Saxony, and the Princess Theresa, her sister, arrived at Altenburg, capital of Saxe-Altenburg, on the 10th inst., on a visit to the reigning family. The Princess intended to stay there a fortnight, and then proceed to Ems, where she is to be joined by the Grand Duke. The Queen of Hanover and the Grand Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar are expected at Altenburg.

Letters from Athens of the 6th inst. (says the *Nord* of Brussels) affirm that their Hellenic Majesties have it in serious contemplation to take a journey during the present summer. The King will visit the provinces of the Peloponnesus, and the Queen will pass six weeks or two months in Germany.

A letter from Berlin says there is no foundation for the report of the Prince Napoleon being about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will, it is expected, shortly give a series of Parliamentary dinners and levees to the members of the branch of the Legislature over which he presides.

The King of Prussia has presented Prince Napoleon with a magnificent porcelain vase and a complete edition of the works of Frederick the Great.

The Queen has conferred the title and dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, of Bombay.

The Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duc de Chartres arrived at Verona on the 11th inst. from Milan.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna announces that the King of the Belgians has gained the principal prize of £30,000 in the drawing of the Austrian lottery.

The King of Bavaria arrived at Fontainebleau on Sunday afternoon, where he was received by the Emperor and Empress with the usual ceremonies.

Mr. Grenville Murray left London on Saturday to join her Majesty's mission at the Court of Persia. Mrs. Grenville Murray remains in London.

M. de Morny is now expected in Paris at the end of June.

Mr. Reed, the newly-appointed Minister to China, left Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. for Washington, for final instructions preparatory to his departure in the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, for the scene of his future labours.

The *Caradoc* arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 5th inst., with Lord Elgin and suite, who left on the 6th for Cairo.

On the 13th inst. the diplomat c body, the Ministers, and high dignitaries of State waited on the Queen of Spain to pay their respects on the occasion of the King's fête day.

It is currently reported that Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., will be shortly promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, an honour which has been in abeyance since the death of Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.

The King of Bavaria was received at Fontainebleau without any remarkable demonstration, the good people of the place having confounded him with the Grand Duke.

The Sultan has had an attack of ophthalmia, and a telegraphic despatch was sent to Vienna for Dr. Spitzer to go to him. He started immediately, arrived on the 3rd inst. at Beshik-Iash, and commenced his professional attendance on the ailing patient.

The Count and Countess de Chambord arrived a few days ago at Frohsdorff, from their visit to Modena. The Duke of Modena has had apartments taken at Tepelitz, in Bohemia, where he intends to pass some time in the summer.

General Todleben has fixed the first week in September for visiting England and attending the banquet to be given to him in London by the officers of the Royal Engineers.

Letters from Berlin record the presentation of the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour to the illustrious natural philosopher, Alexander Humboldt—to whom, by the Emperor's desire, Prince Napoleon before going on to Dresden, conveyed that distinction.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince of Lahore, accompanied by Sir John and Lady Login, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from a tour through Italy.

Mr. Skenes, the English Consul at Aleppo, left Constantinople on the 7th inst. for his post. When he arrives there he is to proceed to the Lebanon with Emir Effendi, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, to investigate the conduct of the local authorities, against whom numerous and serious complaints have been sent in to the Porte.

The Empress of Russia visited Albano on the 4th inst., in company with Prince Charles of Prussia and the Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg. The august visitors, after viewing all the curiosities of the place, passed the night there, and her Majesty on the following morning proceeded to Frascati, and thence returned to Rome in the evening.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has placed two free passages, going and returning, at the disposal of the Royal and Linnean Societies, for deputations to attend the forthcoming meeting at Montreal on the 12th of August; and we believe those societies will be represented on the occasion by Mr. Glaisher and by Dr. Berthold Seemann.

Baron Gros was expected to leave for China on his Extraordinary Mission on Wednesday last.

Lord Wrottesley, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for a conversazione at Burlington House, on Saturday, June 13.

The Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed the garrison of Warsaw on the 3rd inst. On the same evening he left that city to proceed on his tour of inspection.

Fresh pardons granted to political offenders have been published in the Warsaw journals. The Governor of Wilna has announced that ninety Lithuanian emigrants are about to return to their country, and that twenty-five other persons exiled to Siberia have obtained permission to return to Poland.

The sugar crop in Jamaica this year will be below the average, and will probably not exceed 45,000 hogsheads, and with all the less cultivated islands the crop will generally fall short of last year.

The squadron which has been fitting out for the last three months at Cadiz has set sail for the West Indies. It is composed of six ships. They carry 2450 troops thoroughly equipped. This force is commanded by Generals Mendimata, Santiago, and Parzido.

Captain William Ramsey, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty Superintendent of Mail Packets at Southampton. The salary is £600 a year.

The late change of wind has brought up to Liverpool a large fleet of overdue American vessels with cotton. On Monday last 83,000 bales were entered inwards, of a total value of £1,250,000, the largest import in one day on record.

The French Academy at its sitting of Friday, awarded the Grand Gobert Prize to M. Poirson, for his "Histoire du Règne de Henri IV."

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has left Little Holland House, Kensington, for his seat, Farringford, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Adams, of Cambridge, has been elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the Astronomical Section, in the room of the late M. Neil de Bréauté.



## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**LEIGHTON, BROTHERS,**  
CHROMATIC PRINTERS.  
Have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT  
From Red Lion-square to  
MILFORD HOUSE, MILFORD-LANE, STRAND.

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Exhibition of 1854, Mr. Starey has the honour of gaining one,  
the leading house in London obtaining only three.  
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over his manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery  
and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE  
COST OF PRODUCTION.  
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half the regular railway charge.  
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tion. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms.  
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**RESTORATION OF GREAT ST. MARY'S**  
CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—A Committee has been formed for  
the Restoration of this Church. Copies of the Statement drawn up  
by the Committee may be had on application to the Rev. W. M. CAM-  
MION, Queen's College, Secretary. Sum required, £3000; already  
promised, £1987 19s. 6d.—April, 1857.

**A PUBLIC MEETING** of the Friends of the  
ASSOCIATION for the WELFARE of the BLIND will be held  
at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 26th inst.  
The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of London, at 3 p.m.  
The Lord Bishops of Chichester and Oxford, and others, are expected  
to address the meeting.  
Tickets to be had at the Association Repository, 21, South-row,  
New-road, near St. Pancras Church; at Masters', Seely's, Nesbit's,  
and Willis's Rooms.

**THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.**  
Incorporated A.D. 1790, by Charter of King George I., and con-  
firmed by Special Act of Parliament.  
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.  
Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances may be effected with this Corpo-  
ration on advantageous terms.  
Life Assurances are granted with, or without, participation in  
profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.  
Any sum not exceeding £5,000 may be assured on the same Life.  
The Reversionary Bonus on British Policies has averaged 48 per  
cent upon the premiums paid, or very nearly 2 per cent per annum  
upon the sum assured.  
The future Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.  
The Expenses of Management, being divided between the different  
branches, are spread over a larger amount of business than that  
transacted by any other office. The charge upon each Policy is there-  
fore much reduced as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus  
which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate  
will be maintained at future divisions.  
This Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in  
profits, with exemption under Royal Charter from the liabilities of  
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they have not been accustomed to during the past two years.  
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TUTORSHIP in a Family, from Midsummer to Michaelmas—Ad-  
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to all parts of the Continent through this Agency, and are, by special  
arrangement with the Belgians, State Railway and Royal Prussian Post,  
despatched with the mails throughout. Rates, fixed and moderate, to  
be obtained at chief office, 51, Gracechurch-street; Universal, 51,  
Regent-circuit. Parcels to go the same day must be at the City office  
by three p.m.

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In London and Brighton, superintended by Dr. ROTH. For  
particulars and prospectuses apply to 16A, Old Cavendish-street,  
London; or to 11, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

**SANATORIUM, BOURNEMOUTH.** for  
CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST.—An appeal  
is made to all who feel an interest in sufferers of this class to aid  
in the enlargement of the building. Experience gained since the  
opening, in 1855, proves, not only that there are great numbers of  
various classes who desire to avail themselves of the benefits pro-  
vided by this Institution, but that by a judicious arrangement it  
might be placed in an almost self-supporting position. With this  
view it is contemplated to devote the present private wards to the re-  
ception of ten additional hospital patients, and to build eight rooms  
for that number of a higher class, whose increased payments will  
help to compensate the loss incurred through the others. The esti-  
mate for the proposed wing amounts to £1000. Bankers, Messrs.  
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**THE NEW TRIAD MANTLE!!!**  
At RUMBELL and OWEN'S,  
Price One Guinea.  
The above novelty is produced in all the new and brilliant shades of  
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The New Velvet Mantles, from 34 Guineas.  
Young Ladies' Mantles, in every size and colour.  
Opera Mantles, lined with silk, richly trimmed, 13s. 6d. complete.  
The New Promenade Jacket, 12s. 6d.  
The New Riding Jacket, 16s. 6d.  
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The New Glacé Silk Jacket, 25s.  
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MANTLES, in immense variety, for Mourning wear.—Messrs.  
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Almost every pattern being made exclusively for their house, they can  
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Family, and Complimentary. Every article of the best de-  
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and secure the most suitable appointments, by transmitting their  
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W. C. JAY and CO., Proprietors. By appointment to the Queen.

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Paris and English BONNETS  
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Elegance, Comfort, and Economy.  
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Sole manufacturer of the "Chapeau d'Avery."

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Patented and all the New Front Fastenings, wholesale and  
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Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers,  
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All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.  
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Bridal, Girdle included, 21s.  
Young Ladies' Dresses, Jacket and Skirt,  
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